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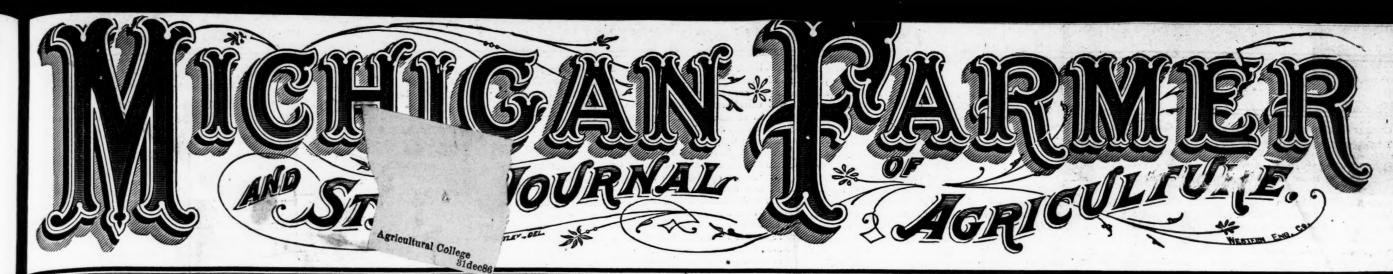
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secretary of the Vermont Association, who

kindly showed us through his office where

we saw many things of interest; we were

then invited to look over his flock, which

NUMBER 87.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

DETROIT, TUESDAY OCTOBER 5, 1886 .-- With Household.

OLUME XVII.

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## Agricultural.

ROPSHIRES IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

the fair of the Central Michigan Agrial Society at Lansing last week, Mr. Garlock, of Howell, Livingston Co., e a large and fine exhibit of Shropshires, Mr. Garlock was one of the first in igan to engage in the importation and eding of this family of sheep, we thought entitled to a careful inspection of his It comprised some very fine mens of the breed. The first one S. Bradburne, Cotleridge Farm, Kings orton, Birmingham, a nice wooled sheep, ith the broad straight back, well sprung ical of the breed. His sire was Bishop, them being second on herds. son of Rector, who was first in the great rewsbury show of 1864. He is called mimported from Wm. Major & Son. well heflock of T. S. Minton, England. From he same flock was another representative, a ry fine sheep and carrying a nice fleece. Near them were two rams shown by Mr. Smith, of Howell. They were imported y Mr. Garlock, and are handsome sheep in very way. They were first in their class, ad deservedly so. Each had been used in

the flock, and with satisfactory results. In ewes Mr. Garlock made a fine show ng. In three-year-olds he was first with a mir of ewes which had each brought up win lambs. One of these was bred by Mr. anner, and the other by Mr. Fowler, of agland. In two-year-olds he was second ith two very nice sheep. This class was cifficult to judge that thee ommittee had ask for assistance in placing the preiums. In yearling ewes he showed a pair ported from the flock of Mr. R. M. howles, Colston Bassett, Birmingham, lotts. They were finely formed and with

with a pair of good ewes. In all Mr. Garlock showed 45 head all ages. His breeding flock comrises over 100 head, selected with care, and which he thinks quite able to stand lose to the top on their merits. On fat eep he carried off all the premiums

During the fair he sold to Mr. Jas. M. furner, of Lansing, two Imported shearling twes, to J. F. Shultz, Lansing, two imjorted thearling ewes, all bred by R. M. Knowles, Colston Bassett, Eng., and winners at the Royal Agricultural Society's exbition the present season. Also to Prof. imuel Johnson, for the State Agricultural ollege, the shearling ram Major, the first sale made by a Michigan Shropshire

reeder to the College. Mr. Garlock has now been breeding and swell satisfied with his experience. The emand for these sheep was never so good as it is to-day, and next year Michigan will lave a fine lot of medium wool to place on the market, which will reduce just so much the importations of that class of wool.

THE South Haven canning factory was estroyed by fire on Sunday night, the overturning of a torch by night watchman. The loss is Stimated at \$20,000, and will be felt by the farmers and fruit-growers of the neighboralood, who depended on the factory for a market for fruits and vegetables.

THE CENTRAL MICHIGAN FAIR.

Last week the Central Michigan Agriculural Society held its annual fair at Lansing. This is one of the district fairs of Michigan, and is an important one from the fine area of country which is represented and the business-like way in which it is managed. Although heavy rains had fallen for two days before we reached the grounds on Wednesday, they were found in good shape, the splendid system of drainage carryin the water off as soon as it falls to the Grand River, which runs a short distance from the grounds. Monday and Tuesday the attendance had been light, but on Wednesday the halls and grounds were filled to overflowing.

The exhibition this year was a fine one in

every respect. Live stock was shown in large numbers, and of more than ordinary merit. The cattle classes were well filled by such exhibitors as Jas. M. Turner, of Lansing, E. Green, of Olivet, A. F. Wood, of Mason, B. F. Batcheler, of Oceola, and the State Agricultural Society, in Shorthorns; H. L. Carrier, of Brookfield, in Devons; J. M. Turner and Wm. Hamilton, of Flint, in Herefords, and the Smith Bros., of Eagle, Ed. Kent and H. R. Kingman, of Battle Creek, and W. K. Sexton, of Howell, in Holsteins. This was the first fair at which Mr. Frank M. Greene, of Olivet, had shown his herd of Shorthorns outside of his own county, and the result must have been encouraging, as he was quite successful notwithstanding he was brought into competition with some of the best herds in the State. He won first premium on bull calf in the ring with twelve competitors; first premium on heifer two years old with eight competitors, and this was the only one in the ring giving milk and she has suckled a calf since June. He also won third premium on heifer three years old. His Phyllis bull, Gentle Duke 14th 51778 was placed fourth in the ring of six right good ones. All the cattle shown by Mr. Greene, with two exceptions, were of his own breeding; and although he has been breeding Shorthorns

on his success thus far. J. M. Turner showed some fine individual animals, a Victoria cow and calf, and her two-year-old heifer, a roan that was first in her class at Flint, being especially worthy of notice from their true proportions and great quality. They are types of the model Shorthorn, the breed for the general farmer.

but four years, we can congratulate him

Mr. A. F. Wood showed his herd, which are to come under the hammer October 14. commended by every one who saw them. oked over was a yearling ram bred by T. His cattle are only in fair flesh, and their smoothness in that condition proves what handsome specimens they would make when fitted for the show ring. Mr. Wood broad chest, and squareness of form had six prizes awarded on his cattle, one of

The show of horses was a good one, and the draft classes were filled with some ord of the Isles. Near him was a yearling | choice animals. The Clydes were strong in numbers and excellent in quality. J. M. nown Canadian breeders, and tracing to Turner showed a large number of all ages, headed by that grand old horse Young Wellington. Another stallion shown by him was an imported four-year-old dark brown, which we expect to develop into one of the largest as well as finest Clydes in the State. He was sired by Lord Darnley. Mr. Turner had a pair of Clyde mares, bays, that are hard to beat.

A. J. Phillips, of Laingsburg, made a fin exhibit of Clydes, in which were a couple of stallions, some brood mares and a number of colts from suckers to two-year-olds which were a credit to him. The trotting and roadster classes were well filled, but we did not get around to them before the upon the same tree, the change produced storm of Thursday drove us back to the

city. The classes in sheep were well filled, es pecially in middle and long wools. Shropshires were in the ascendant in numbers. and of excellent quality. Mr. James Button, of Flushing, who likes a good sheep fitta fleeces. In ewe lambs he was second and knows one when he sees it, showed a handsome lot of Shropshires, some imported, others of his own breeding. H. Moores, of Lansing, a new competitor in the Shropshire classes, showed some recently imported sheep that were greatly admired, and came out first in several instances. He and Mr. Garlock imported together, and as they sometimes met in the ring it was a hard

place for the judges. The Oceola Breeders' Association made an exhibit of Merino sheep shown as the property of individual members, and were quite successful in winning premiums. R. C. Reed, first on ram two years old, and first on grade ewes. W. G. Smith, first on aged ewes and first on ewe lambs. E. J. & E. W. Hardy, first and second on yearling

rams. B. F. Batcheler, first on ram lambs. Mr. B. F. Batcheler was the only member of the Association who exhibited Shorthorns; porting Shropshires for 10 years, and he he won first on herd, first on heifer three years old, and first on heifer calf; second on aged bull, and second on bull calf; third on heifer two years old, and third on heifer

one year old. In swine Berkshires were shown by the following: J. W. Hibbard, Bennington: W. M. Hilbert: Henry Cowles, Lansing; C. H. Silcox, Lansing; D. Foster, Grand Lodge Poland-Chinas by the following: Barnes Brothers, Byron; E. R. Osband, Lansing. and H. M. Riley, Greenville. Jersey Reds were shown by J. D. McBride, of Burton. who made a big exhlbit: Chester Whites by C. A. Searing, of Lyons, and he had 21 head on exhibition, getting a large number large and thrifty apple tree which bore ex- fine stock was a carload of Shropshires

of premiums; Essex, the finest little hog in the world, were shown by A. F. Wood, of Mason, and P. Millett, of Fowlerville; Large Yorks by L. Barnhart, of North Lansing and Small Yorks by W. M. Hilbert. The show of hogs was varied and exceptionally

Thursday noon a cold, raw wind, accompanied by rain, completely spoiled the day and stopped our notes on the fair. Friday was clear, but very cold. It was feared the very unfavorable weather would result in loss to the Society, but Secretary Ben Baker, sends us word that the receipts will pay everything, the interest on the debt incurred by the recent purchase of additional land and leave a small balance. It is a mo gratifying exhibit in the face of the bad weather, and is due to the fact that this fair is managed so as to please both visitor and exhibitors, and yet make money for the So-

## VENERABLE FALLACIES.

Some people place much reliance upon a story which has the quality of age attached, whether it embodies a truth or not; and I have known a poor argument bolstered up by what purported to be a forty-year-old would end the debate. It is like going "back of the returns" to question a succinct statement as proof which happened forty years ago. A rusty lot of old fallacies are hidden behind these fanciful stories. A christian experience of "more than forty years ago" is often repeated, as evidence of present piety and progressive christianity. More faith is often placed upon these ancient evidences, than upon the "daily walk." The proof of the transmutation of wheat to chess, strangely enough, lies in hoary tradition rather than in present fact. A believer in this fallacy is armed with something which happened in his grandfather's field, as proof of the theory. The law which governed the growth of plants half a century ago, is still in force; and if wheat turned to chess then, it will between this and next harvest. The facts are that chess grows in the wheat now, exactly as it did in careless farmers' fields forty years ago, but it takes time to eliminate the opposite proofs from the story, which could account for the presence of chess and the absence of wheat. I do not propose to accept any statement of fact as true, which the present seems to refute, when the conditions and surroundings are as propitious for supporting the theory as A pair of Sorvenir heifers were highly they were in the eventful are which fur

nished the proofs. I find going the rounds of the press an article from T. H. Haskins, of Vermont, on the "Relation of Stock to Scion," in support of the theory that the stock influences about his grandfather's grafting Sops-of Wine into several trees for his boyish delectation, and that none of the scions produced a counterpart of the original tree except those grafted upon a Pound Sweet. The others, "though externally appearing to be Sops-of-Wine, were hard, green-fleshed and miserable to eat. This Pound Sweet graft bore very large handsome and excellent Sops-of-Wine, but the rest were worthless." He appends no farther proofadds no experiments of his own to establish the truth of his inference, but relies upon his boyish tastes for proof, and expects the public to believe in his theory, supported only by his memory, guided by this changeable sense.

He propounds another theory and asserts it as a fact "that by grafting in and in can be much intensified." He proceeds to explain: "By in and in grafting I mean grafting a scion upon the limb of a tree, then next year take a scion from the graft and graft it into the same tree; next year take a scion from the second graft and insert it in the same tree. This may be repeated again and again; the result being that you will have all grades between the original fruit of the stock." If this teaches anything it teaches that the sap from the stock imparts to the scion as a nermanent quality something of the essential character of the stock, and that a second infusion of blood from the stock drives out another portion of the original character from the scion, which is replaced by a quality from the new parent. Mr. Haskins knows some things very well, but he shouldn't attempt to instruct nature how to make new varieties; that was arranged before his grandfather began to graft. The apple tree has a better way, and will not very likely adopt this new hint. If this theory was true, we should not now have standard varieties; every new stock would impart some of its virtues or vices, and the Greening or Baldwin would be a memory instead of a perpetual unchanged presence. It would have added more weight to the statement, had Mr. Haskins presented his paper before a meeting of horticulturists, with the apples to illustrate his position, changed according to his theory. But, unfortunately for the position taken farther along in his article we find that the basis of his belief is founded upon another old story. He says: "R. Dibble, of Brantford, Conn., was the man who first called tion of the graft cross by grafting in and in." He wrote: "About forty years ago

ceedingly sour fruit. I helped him graft a from Gavin Longmuir's noted flock. As part of it from a very sweet apple tree standing near, the second year we grafted another part from thescions set the previous year. The third year we grafted the rest of the tree from the second setting. These grafts produced three different kinds of fruit, all differing from each of the original stocks."

The letter quoted by Mr. H. goes on to intensify the statement, giving the colors of the "three different kinds of fruit" from memory, after a lapse of forty years. It may have been the ancestry of one of these two gentleman from New England, who so deftly split two buds from a sweet and sour tree, and joined them to make the apple half sweet and half sour. The possibilities of this botanical surgery are left for Mr. Haskins to elucidate. As a starter for his next paper, I would suggest variegated roses, with petals half white and half crimon, or perhaps a whole nosesay upon one branch. He can find stories enough upon which to hang his facts, if his imagination fails. It emphasizes the barrenness of one's ideas upon a given subject, when a writer nust dig up and burnish such exploded fallacies to supply matter for a horticultural magazine. It also reflects a little upon fact with an assumption of authority which the management, when such a spread of cold victuals is placed before its readers. There are live facts enough in horticulture, without resurrecting a lot of dead fancies for young men to stumble over.

A. C. G. OAKLAND COUNTY.

Annual Exhibit of Live Stock at the Fairs In presenting this second annual catalogue of the Stockfields' herds and flocks, Messrs. Sotham & Stickney say in their introduction: "Oakland County may be called the pioneer blooded stock county of the States west of Ohio. It was the first to introduce not only Hereford but Shorthorn cattle. Here was brought the first importation of Hampshire, Shropshire and other breeds of sheep. Here is maintained a stud of trotting horses known throughout the State. leaded by no less a celebrity than Goldenbow. Taken for its Herefords, its Shortorns, its Shropshires, Cotswolds, Hampshires, Merinos, its trotters, and other sorts of blooded stock, the county has few equals; and it is these choicely bred animals which argely make Oakland County second in agricultural wealth to but few counties in the United States, and help to place her as the fifth county in the Union."

I quote the above from our catalogue tegenerally approved by the stockmen of our county. I tell you, Mr. Editor, were it not for Oakland County many a fair ground would be stripped of its choicest exhibits; and I want to emphasize the fact that within the borders of Oakland County can be found the largest variety of breeds, each of which has representative herds and flocks, which are of wide renown for excellence.

On Friday preceding the 38th annual Michigan State Fair, no less than 14 cars of fine stock from Oakland County were loaded at Pontiac for the exhibition. Mr. Edwin Phelps' well-known Maple Place herd of Herefords was represented by his celebrated stock bull Waxwork, accompanied by ten of his calves, which have become of wide repute for their beautiful symmetry and fine quality. It might be well to state here what should be well known by this time, that Waxwork is a son of the \$7,000 Grove 3d, and of similiar breeding to Randolph, Royal Grove, Cassio, and other equally well

known Hereford sires. The Messrs, Sotham & Stickney sent s delegation from Stockfields consisting of 15 head of grass-fed Herefords. These were in good condition, and fattened exclusively on grass. At their head was imported Stockfield Wilton, bred by Herbert R. Hall of Holme Lacey, Herefordshire, England got by Hotspur. conceded to be the best son of the \$20,000 Lord Wilton, acknowledged to be the best bull in England of any breed. His dam, Lovely 2d, now the property of Merrill & Fifield, Bay City, is doubtless one of the best, if not the very best threeyear-old in America. She is by Chancellor, a son of Horace, the grand-dam being Mr. Hall's celebrated Lovely. Thus it will be seen that Stockfield Wilton combines the best strains of blood in the Herefords, and warrants the belief that he will mature into one of the best Hereford sires in America The Stockfields cows represented the Eng. lish herds of Wm. Taylor, Showle Court; Benj. Rogers, The Grove; Thomas Fenn, Downton Castle; John Mullow, Farrington; J. B. Green, Marlow, etc.

Shorthorns were represented by choice herd of A. Hosmer, who also sent a fine exhibit of fat cattle, got up in his usual good condition, making two car loads, under the efficient care of Will Goodwin. David Miller also sent a car load of Short horns in nice shape, mostly grades, I believe.

Holstein-Friesians were sent by Geo. H. Seeley; 13 head filled their car, and included the celebrated Pauline, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens of the breed, and I think the handsomest Holstein I ever saw.

W. S. Walker, of Utica, though not of Oakland County, sent with this shipment my attention to this method of intensifica- his choice herd of Devons, prize-winners wherever shown.

In sheep we can beat any county in (the italies are mine) my father had a America. Included in this aggregation of

might be expected, Gavin was along with the sheep, and good ones they were. Some fat wethers will prove hard nuts to crack at the Chicago Fat Stock Show next month. I predicted for his lambs marked success and the result shows I was right, as you will

John Lessiter also sent a uniformly excellent lot from his celebrated flock. Mr. Lessiter shows stock of his own breeding and is generally successful. His long esnent as a breeder and square way of dealing has won for his flock many friends. Mark Armstrong sent a strong show of Young Hampshires that could not fail to prove conundrums in the best of company.

Sotham & Stickney sent 24 Cotswold sheep, being a portion of their late purchase of 80 head from the renowned flock of F. W. Stone, Moreton Lodge, Guelph, Ontario.

We cannot mention here the splendic flocks, property of Julius Rundell, of Birmingham, and Mrs. Ann Newton, they no being of this shipment, but sent on to Toledo to the Tri-State Fair. We shall have occasion to refer to them in the future, as they won high honors for old Oakland.

In horses Mr. Hagle sent some very superior thoroughbreds, including that great race stallion Lord Falmouth. I need not name over all the variou

breeds and breeders represented. Here after I shall have occasion to ask space for a list of prizes won by Oakland County stock, venturing only at this time to say that it is my belief that the record cannot be equalled by any county in the Union. I want to call special attention now to

the manner in which we were treated by our railway. I say "our" railway because whenever I reach the Grand Trunk Railway or any of its branches I feel as though I had found a friend. I want to say here that we have at Pontiac one of the most gentlemanly and obliging railway men I have chanced to meet. I refer to Mr. Wallace agent of the Grand Trunk & Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railways. Mr. Wallace, knowing the value of the shipment mentioned above, and having always in view equally the interests of his patrons and his company, secured of his own accord a special train for us, composed simply of our stock, thus avoiding delay and vexatious switching and the accompanying jars; accordingly we arrived at Jackson quickly and safely. When it is considered that the Grand Trunk Railway is running daily trains from Pontiac to Jackson and that this freight did not pay them a cent, being carried both ways free, some idea of the way this road tries to satisfy its patrons may be learned. The stock was also returned to Pontiac at the close of the fair by special train. 1 think every shipper who Trunk, Chicago & Grand Trunk or Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway will back me up when I state that no company | Luck and one by Deacon; her ewes were all can surpass them in watchfulness for the in good shape. We then drove to the interests of their patrons. I must also state in this connection that this company was the first to seek to establish a cheap rate for agriculturists desiring to attend the Chicago Fat Stock Show last November.

TOCKFIELDS, Oct. 1, 1866.

MERINO LAMBS.

THOMAS F. SOTHAM.

SPRINGPORT, Mich., Sept. 30, 1886. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR-We saw an article in the FARMER headed "Weight of Merino Lambs," by W. J. Mahaffy, and desiring to hear from any that could beat his weights. He has the advantage of us in the matter of age by about two months, none of our lambs having dropped till after the first of April and from that time till the 29th of May. We put our 35 lambs on the scales and they weighed 2,265 lbs., an average of nearly 65 lbs. We also put on three ram lambs together which were dropped April 16, 19 and May 12, respectively, which weighed 266 lbs., an average of 88% lbs.

Our flock of ewes average over 105 lbs. ALLEN & BROWN. More Big Lambs.

BROOKLYN, Mich., Sept. 29, 1886. To the Editor of the Michigan Farme Seeing Mr. Mahaffy's report of the weight of his lambs, and wishing to hear from other breeders if they can come up to his weights. I have some that I think will compare well with his. One grade ewe lamb that was dropped the first of May (do not know the exact date) weighed 53 pounds two pounds more than his grade, and was about four weeks younger at the time of weighing. Should be glad to hear more from both grade and registered coarse and fine wool breeders. C. H. HEWITT.

## REMEDY FOR CABBAGE WORMS

Paw Paw, Mich., Sept. 28, 1886. During the fore part of summer and until the middle of August my cabbages were infested with worms, so much so that they were at that time completely honey combed perforated and tunneled in every direction I put two heaping tablespoonfuls of common cooking soda in a pail of water and gave the cabbages a thorough syringing with the solution. In three days time not a worm was to be seen. With no other application I now have nice, smooth, clean heads that look like the old time cabbages we used te raise before we were troubled with this pest. C. ENGLE.

A VISIT TO THE FLOCKS OF VERMONT.

On the morning of Sept. 9th I arrived at the railroad station at Vergennes, where I was met by Lyman Clark and his sons, of Addison, who so hospitably entertained me, and showed me around while in Vermont. As soon as we reached the city of Vergennes, we were in full view of the fair grounds of the Champlain Valley Association; their annual exhibition was being held and we stopped over a few hours to look over the many exhibits. The show of Merino sheep was not large, but very good. The principal exhibitors were H. C. Burwell & Son and L. H. Burwell, of Bridport, C. P. Morrison & Son and George Smith, of Addison. H. C. Burwell & Son had a very choice pen of six ewes; they were very uniform in style and covering, with dense deeces, and attracted much attention. L. H. Burwell had a fine party of lambs, both rams and ewes; Geo. Smith a very good two-year-old ram, sired by L. P. C.

On the morning of Sept. 10th Mr. Clark harnessed his team and we started for Cornwall. Upon arriving at H. F. Dean's (who has the flock of Dean & Jennings), we met Mai. Davis Cossitt, of Onondaga, N. Y., and B. J. Wylie, of Marcellus, N. Y. After a bountiful dinner we started for the sheep barns. We were first shown into Mr. Dean's fine office which is very nicely fitted up. We then looked over the rams; we saw Judge, three years old, sired by Jonathan, which seemed to be the main stock ram, also a very choice yearling ram, Profit, by No Name. A party of 27 yearling and two-year-old ewes were then handled over and pronounced good by all present. We drove to W. H. Delong's, who was away from home, saw some good rams,

then went to H. E. Sanford's but found him away. We found Mr. R. J. Jones out of health and unable to show his sheep. Saturday morning, as agreed upon the day before, we met Mr. Dean with Maj. Cossitt and Mr. Wylie, and the first call was on H. C. Burwell & Son. They showed us eight fine two-year-old ewes by Gladstone that were good. Among the rams we saw Burwell's 195, first at New Orleans. and No. 304, by 115, also 327, by Gladstone. a two-year-old, very showy. Calling at L. H. Burwell's we were shown his flock and found them looking well; saw ram 126, first as two-year-old at New Orleans. Upon calling at C. P. Morrison & Son's we saw their var No. 157, by Bismarck, seven years old, looking rugged and well; their ewes showed a very fine quality of wool. The next flock was Mrs. L. P. Clark's, we were shown through her sheep barns, and found her sheep looking extra well. The stock rams Luck and Deacon looked very vigorous. She has a fine

yearling ram she calls Bad Boy, by Deacon, also two promising ram lambs, one by residence of Lyman Clark where we stopped for dinner, which was waiting for us, and after the inner man was satisfied to its utmost, we were invited to look over Mr. Clark's choice flock. The two celebrated stock rams Boss Luck and Adirondack were first led out of their stalls. Boss Luck is three years old and has been shorn each time in public at the Vermont shearing at Middlebury, his first fleece was 22 lbs.; second, 36 lbs. 3 oz.; third, 35 lbs. 4 oz.; total 93 lbs. 7 oz., or an average of 31 lbs. 21/2 oz., and he now looks as though he might outdo any of his former records another spring. Adirondack, two years old, was sired by Boss Luck, and as he was led out stood with head up in grand style; he has wonderful width of back and loins, tail well set up, and excellent form throughout, and is considered by good judges to be the most stylish ram in Vermont; his lambs that we have seen have been found to be very uniform in style and form. Five yearling rams were then shown, all sired by Boss Luck, these were considered by all present to be very stylish and even, all bearing the strong characteristics of their sire; these five rams were the entire get f Boss Luck's ram lambs from Mr. Clark's ewes, and every one promises to make a stock ram. The breeding ewes and yearling ewes were all in a thrifty condition. After looking over Mr. Clark's flock carefully we drove to Mr. F. D. Barton's, where we were most cordially received, and enjoyed looking over Mr. Barton's large flock as well as his large and beautiful barn. I cannot help but mention the dimensions of this barn; the main upright is 50x96 and 42 feet from the ground to the eaves; the wing is 40x108 feet; a driveway is constructed so as to drive up into the third story and unload grain and hay, with which it was well filled. The first story is used for stock, both sheep and cattle. As we entered the sheep department our attention was first called to Vici, the noted stock ram, sire of Black

Vici, promise to make heavy shearers. On Monday morning the Messrs. Clark drove us to Middlebury, where we were pleased to meet Mr. Albert Chapman,

Jack, 40 lbs. 12 oz; Cortez, 38 lbs. 3 oz., and

several rams and ewes that have good

records; we saw two three-year-old rams

and ewes that have good records, also

two three-year-old rams, Standard 3d and

Logan. Mr. Barton then showed us a party

of sixty yearling ewes which handled well;

also seventy lambs among which were

several fine rams. Nos. 892 and 893, by

was only a short distance. Among his flock were some choice specimens. He showed us his lambs, which were good ones. Some were sired by Boss Luck, Adiron-

dack, Wallstreet, Burwell's 165, Luck and Deacon. They seemed to be well covered with dense fleeces. We also visited Mr. Geo. Hammond and found him busily engaged with his men filling his silos with ensilage. He showed us through his barns, which are nicely fitted up for sheep and cattle. We then walked to the pasture to look over the rams; among them were two stock rams. Kirkwood and Menlo, also a very choice yearling ram by Henry, he by Clingstone. We were also shown a good party of lambs which we nandled over well. Mr. Hammond is ecretary of the Vermont Atwood Club. On Tuesday we visited other flocks; among them was the flock of Rector Gage, of Addison, which is well known, and he showed us some very good sheep that are well bred up. Wednesday was spent at Burlington, attending the State Fair. Burlington is a beautiful place, situated on Lake Champlain. The exhibits in nearly all departments were good, but space forbids my giving details. The different preeds of cattle were well represented, as vell as many fine horses and colts. In the sheep department we saw choice selections from the flocks of E. E. Stickney and W. N. Bissell, of Shoreham, Mr. Stickney having on exhibition the ram Jay Eye See, by Wallstreet, which is a good show ram; there were also fine exhibits by E. C. Burwell & Son, Bridport, C. P. Morrison & Son, Addison, and O. & E. S. Hall, Ran-

dolph. The feeling among most breeders seems to be strong in hopes of better times and better prices, as wool has advanced, and a foreign demand for the very best sheep we can raise is quite sure to come soon. On Thursday, 16th, I started for home, feeling well paid for the time spent in looking over the many valuable flocks of Vermont. J. H. EARLL.

SKANEATELES, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

The sale of a draft of Shorthorns from the perds of Messrs, Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, and W. E. Boyden, of Delhi Mills, was held. on the grounds of the Central Michigan Agricultural Society at Lansing on Wednesday last. The weather was cold and unpleasant, and while there was a large numher around the sale ring, bidding was slow except when some special animal appeared which had been selected as a good one to purchase. Mr. Mann, who acted as auctioneer, did his best, but the cold air kept the enthusiasm down to a low point. The following is a list of the purchasers and th prices paid for the various animals:

COWS AND HEIFERS. COWS AND HEIFERS.

Pocahontas 2d, got by Duke of Dunreath 59415 out of Pocahontas by 5th Duke of Sycamore 51347. Prof. A. J. Cook, Owosso, \$175.

Pocahontas 3d, got by Duke of Crow Farm 38333 out of Pocahontas by 5th Duke of Sycamore 51347. Prof. A. J. Cook, Owosso, \$95.

Rose of Webster 4th, got by 21st Duke of Hillsdale 22610, out of Rose of Webster 2d by 15th Duke of Hillsdale 16829.

P. Q. Stoner, Lansing, 472.

875.
Lady Low, got by Lord Compton 46471, out of Rose of Webster 4th by 21st Duke of Hillsdale 22810. W. Williams, Eaton Rapids, \$75.
Luella, got by Lord Compton 46471, out of Josie by 21st Duke of Hillsdale 22810. A. P. Bliss Saginaw. \$75.

Saginaw, \$75.
Luella 24, got by Barrington Duke of Webster
58668 out of Luella by Lord Compton 46471. C.
F. Moore, St. Clair, \$145.
Rosetta 2d, got by Lord of the Manor 12332, out
of Rosette by Junius 6925. Frank Merritt, Char-

P. Moore, St. Clair, \$445.
Rosetta 2d, got by Lord of the Manor 12332, out of Rosette by Junius 6925. Frank Merritt, Charlotte, \$170.
Anna Boleyn, got by Lord Barrington 2d 30115, out of Rosette 2d by Lord of the Manor 12332. G. W. Phelps, Dexter, \$185.
Rosette 12th, got by Renick Wildeyes 64185, out of Anna Boleyn by Lord Barrington 2d 30115. G. W. Phelps, Dexter, \$30.
Rosette 9th, got by Duke of Crow Farm 38332, out of Anna Boleyn by Lord Barrington 2d 30115. Henry Brooks, Wixom, \$205.
Rosette 9th, got by Duke of Crow Farm 38339, out of Fannie Combs, got by Renick Rose of Sharon 53530, out of Fannie Combs, by Imp. Pioneer 12533. J. F. Schulz, Lansing, \$175.
Mollie Combs, got by 2d Duke of Barrington 50877 out of Mary Combs by Renick Sharon 33530.
J. W. Hibbard, Bennington, \$175.
Roannette 2d, got by Lord Compton 46471, out of Roannette, by 21st Duke of Hillsdale 23810. H. Woodman, Lansing, \$95.
Lady Compton 2d, got by Lord Compton 46471, out of Rose of Webster 5th, by 21st Duke of Hillsdale 23810. J. F. Schulz, Lansing, \$75.
Lady Compton 3d, got by Commander in Chief 47714 out of Lady Compton 49 by Lord Compton 4471, out of Rose of Webster 5th, by 21st Duke of Hillsdale 23810. J. F. Schulz, Lansing, \$75.
Belle of Webster, got by Lord Barrington 2d 30115 out of Ball's Rowena by Oxford Argyle 20534. A. H. Warren, Ovid, \$95.
Belle of Webster 2d, got by Commander in Chief 47714 out of Belle of Webster by Lord Barrington 2d 30115. A. H. Warren, Ovid, \$95.
Belle of Webster 2d, got by Commander in Chief 47714 out of Belle of Webster by Lord Barrington 2d 3015. A. H. Warren, Ovid, \$95.
Belle of Webster 2d, got by Commander in Chief 47714 out of Belle of Webster by Lord Barrington 2d 3015. A. H. Warren, Ovid, \$95.
Belle of Webster 2d, got by Commander in Chief 47714. Chas. Rogers, Dexter, \$110.
Hayworth Maid 2d, got by Major Barrington 58602 out of Hayworth Maid by Commander in Chief 47714. Chas. Rogers, Dexter, \$35.
Josie, got by 21st Duke of Hillsdale 22810, out of Ruby by Sheldon's Duke 7260.
J. W. Hibbard, Benning

Dexter, \$130.

Lady Maude 2d, got by Lord Compton 46471 out of Curdelle by Victor 15991. J. F. Schulz, Landra 2007. sing, 370.

Flora, got by Jason 35830, out of Miss Carmine
By Carmine 37901. H. Woodman, Lansing, 395.
Flora Zoo, got by Duke of Crow Farm 38332 out
of Flora by Jason 38330. R. H. Holmes, Lansing, 875.
Viola 6th, got by Duke of Dunreath 59415, out of Viola 5th, by 4th Duke of Winfield 8048. Isaac L. Mills, Bancroft, \$100.
Webster Maid, got by Commander in Chief 47714 out of Rosanna 2d by Victor 15991. C. F. Moore, Lapsing 862.

47714 out of Rosama 2d by Victor 15991. C. F
Moore, Lansing, 865.
Kate Fenton, got by Young Mary Prince 34156
out of Sunbeam by Washtenaw Duke 15682. A. P
Bliss, Saginaw, 870.
Roset e May 1st, got by Vanquish Airdrie 2d
49463 out of Kate Fenton by Young Mary Prince
34156. Henry Brooks, Wixom, 865.
Rosette May 2d, got by Major Barrington 2d
52606 out of Kate Fenton by Young Mary Prince
34156. A. P. Bliss, Saginaw, 855.
Rosette May 3d, got by Major Barrington 5th
52606 out of Kate Fenton by Young Mary Prince
34156. R. H. Holmes, Lansing, \$25.
Lady Compton, got by Lord Compton 46471 out.
(Continued on Eighth Page.)

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Comfort for Hroses While at Work.

The following suggestions from a lecture by Dr. Harvey before the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, are worthy of the attention of those who drive work

"The horse should be made comfortable at his work. 'His harness should fit without galling. His bridle should be long enough to bring the bit down to the angles of his lips-not so short as to draw them up an inch or two above their natural position, as is so frequently the case. The blinds should not touch his eyes, nor his eyelids, either. His head should not be reined uncomfortably high. On a long journey, or in pulling a heavy load, he should not be reined up at all. He is surer footed when his head is free, and, if he should stumble, he recovers better if he can throw his head down and thereby relieve his forelegs of a part of the weight of his body until they get in place again. It is the same principle as is applied when men jump and throw a stone backward from each hand at the same time. If a horse's neck is tired by tight reining, he is a tired horse, and he has been tired without having accomplished anything to show for it. We have all felt what it is to be tired all over by the torture of tight shoes, and the free head when traveling in the night. He Do not understand me as meaning that the check rein should never be used at all. It has several uses. A horse can be more easily managed, if he is disposed to be a little too lively, by checking his head up. Horses naturally carry their heads up when excited, and reining them up into that nasition excites them. A dull horse may, for a short time, be made much more lively by checking his head up a little while he is going. The effect will not continue long, but, for a short drive about a town, with light weight behind him, there is not much objection to it if the horse is fresh. When a horse is checked up while going he should be unchecked while standing, that he may rest. The check rein should be easily shortened and lengthened, so that his neck may be relieved without giving him entire control of his head while standing, for he might rub his bridle off or get his foot over the lines if he could put his head low down.'

Breaking a Broncho. It is our purpose to deviate from our former route, that we may visit the little Canon Creek mountains and return to Boise from that direction. Therefore we turn aside at Coral Creek and pursue our way toward the the district which was known in earlier days as "Volcano," and where such a promisin group of mines was located that a stamp mill, for crushing quartz, was erected, only to meet the fate which has overtaken many another enterprise of the same kind. The spot now is known only as a cow camp, where herders make a summer home. We are s fortunate as to witness the breaking of a broncho. It is accomplished in this way: The herd are driven to the appointed place, where a "buccaro," or herder, throws lariat around the feet of the wild horse which has been selected; plunging forward, he is thrown to the ground. A "hackamore" is immediately put on him; this is strong rope of hair and raw-hide, fashioned like a head-stall, which is brought around the nostrils so closely as to prevent the animal from getting breath through the nos when tightened by the rider. At the moment when the ropes are removed from the feet of the broncho, one man mounts on his back, and the second springs to his saddle on a fleet horse. It is a work of an instant; the wild frightened creature, who has been furnished with blinders, to make him more easily handled, rears and plunges in vain attempts to unseat his rider: but the other horse is forced against him, and show ers of blows from a "quirt" (a short white of braided raw-hide, sometimes loaded with shot, and the lashes terminating in two pointed thongs) fall upon every part of his body and limbs, and effectually kept him from "bucking" or throwing himself; his only resource is to run, and he runs well. But the pursuing horse is as fleet as himself and will not be left behind; his speed is in creased by frequent stinging blows, which fall unmercifully upon his quivering form. Rage and terror have full possession of him, he strains every nerve to escape; but in vain. He seems almost to fly over the ground, still his captors are beside him. Infuriated beyond measure, he vents his anger in roars of rage; the white foam drops from his open mouth, streams of moisture pour from his panting sides, but his speed begins to slacken, miles of country have been traversed, and he is almost worn out. Once more he makes an ineffectual effort for freedom: then, panting and trembling, he stands still; from this time he is considered broken, and in some measure docile. It is seldom necessary to repeat this process, but the degree of docility thus acquired depends on the natural disposition of the horse, and western horses, even those considered well broken, are not as a rule remarkable for pacific tempers or gentle qualities .- Country Gentle-

## Horse Gossip.

EAST SAGINAW will have a running meeting October 12, 13 and 14. Entries close on the

Two recent sale of horses at Peoria was no a financial success. Lottie P, with a pacing

record of 2:171/4, sold for \$900.

On the 21st of September, at the Stockton Cal., County Fair, the two-year-old colt C. H Todd ran a mile in 1:41%, the best time eve made by a two-year-old.

THE onec great race horse Drake Carter. sold to Mr. P. Lorillard in 1883 for \$17,500 was sold the other day for \$100. He neve accomplished anything after his sale to Loril-

THE match race between Harry Wilkes Belle F. and Oliver K., announced to take place at Washington Park track at Chicago on Wednesday of last week, had to be pos poned owing to the track being so soft and muddy from the heavy rains that the race could not take place.

Che Farm

Cutting Corn by Machinery.

The Rural World has "caught on" to method of saving labor, which will prove valuable to the corn growers of our "corn belt." That journal says:

"Most stock feeders recognize and admit the value of corn fodder, and wish that it could be saved with less labor, and most farmers have doubtless wished, as has often the writer, that some machine could be de vised for cutting corn. Many a time have we, while sweltering under a broiling September sun, in a big field of corn where all breeze was cut off, and laboring under the weight of big armfuls of heavy corn and fodder. pondered the question of cutting corn with machinery. But it was generally asserted however when the subject was broached that to cut a crop so rank and heavy as a heavy crop of corn would require such a strong and heavy machine as to be unwieldy, and so the matter was dismissed. We still had faith, however, that it could be done, and determined to give the matter a test when we had the opportunity. But we have been too slow with our trial, and the thing has been accomplished by others.

"While visiting recently at the paternal homestead in Daviess County, Mo., we saw a field of corn that had been cut with a reap er. The work was done on the farm of E. relief that comes to the whole body with a R. Chubbuck. The corn was early planted pair of slippers. He should always have a on good land and was large and heavy, at least so far as the fodder goes, and the yield needs then the free use of all his faculties. of grain was estimated at thirty-five or forty bushels per acre. It was planted in checks and cultivated with an ordinary two-hors cultivator. The machine used was a No. 6 Os born reel rake reaper, and it was found to do the work in a most satisfactory manner until a severe wind storm blew the corn down so badly as to make machine cutting impossible. The corn was laid off to one side in bundles in a perfect manner. Two horses only were employed on the machine, cutting one row at a time. From seven to ten acres per day can be cut and shocked by one man and team and two men to do the shocking. This any one who has cut corn by hand knows is far in excess of what can be cut by the same force in the old way.

"With corn planted in drills instead of checks and the ground given level culture. there is no reason for employing the old. laborious, slow and clothes-destroying method of cutting up corn. If three men and a team can put seven acres of corn in the shock in a day with a machine, there is not much excuse for letting the hundreds of thousands of tons of good cattle feed go to waste that is annually lost in this State."

### Prevention of Potato Rot.

A New Jersey potato grower gives the fo south, across the Malad River. We pass by lowing theory concerning this disease of the potato, and also includes the remedies he has found beneficial, in the N. Y. World.

"In a course of experiments many years ago to find out the cause and cure of potat disease, I concluded that over-luxuriousness. caused chiefly by too much moisture, either in the earth or atmosphere, together with nitrogenous manures, was the immediate cause of the disease. There may be a remote cause, such as constitutional debility. or what is called running out of the seed. but with this we have nothing to do at present. The potato is capable of running too much to vine, which is injurious to the crop, and the more so in proportion as it is too thickly planted. It is also a good feet ing plant and will absorb moisture to reple

"When the vessels are gorged they can not perform their natural functions and the disease may be called plethora. When the functions of growth are stopped disease sets in and is soonest noticed after a heavy rain. of quality lucern is greatly inferior. The is seen, which has received the name of perenospora infestans. This is not the cause, but the consequence, of the disease, and like a similar disease on the grape vine is capable of making its appearance in thirty-six hours. This, however, seldom happens till the tubers are more than half grown, and generally when they are coming near the state of maturity. By a little reflection it will easily be seen how this comes about. Before the tubers begin to swell the office of the stalk or vine is to build itself up, but now, in addition, it has, by a chemical process, to transform these juices into starch and gluten and deposit them in the tubers. It would seem that when filled to repletion, like a mill overcharged, these functions cannot well be performed and the juices cannot be properly digested.

"Taking this as my theory, I reduced the tons from one-fourth to one-third in a potato natch on the first appearance of the disease and when the notatoes were a little more than one-half grown, by cutting over the tops with a sickle. They were peachblows and very top-heavy, and this stopped the rot and I dug a most excellent crop.

"Therefore, from my experience, I would infer that the progress of the potato disease can be arrested if taken in time and the crop saved if the means I have recommended be adopted and properly carried out.

"I would state further, that for over thir ty years I have used a little lime and ashes, well mixed, and sprinkled through my potatoes when putting them in the cellar if I had the slightest fear of rot."

Selection of Seed Corn.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says:

Wm. Eldridge, living on the water-shed of the Ohio and Muskingum river, has for many years taken a hundred bushels of shelled corn per acre as his objective point, and one notable fact about his crop is, the most of the ears grow within three or four feet of the ground. He gives careful attention to the ropagation and preservation of his seed, colding that the most careful selection of seed from corn grown in large quantities is, at best, no better than the purchase of a nice lot of ewes in lamb without knowing the character of the male parent of their expect-

ed offspring. The inflorescence of corn is monrecious and the pistillate and staminate flowers are so far apart that it would seem as if nature had provided against self-fertilization. Every grain of corn is a result of the fertilization of a pistil or style (silk) of one blossom by the pollen shed by the stamens of tilators or windows in or near the ceiling. another (tassel); and very often the latter is

borne on a different plant. A stalk of corn, the milk before the milk is sour. The cream from other plants to take its place. Hence there is little more certainty in the outcome of the grains in a field there would be in the color of a cross between a white pig and a areless farmers' corn-red, yellow, white, even black, striped and blotched together over the kernels on the same ear.

Mr. Eldridge takes the best ear he find in the lot of last year's seed crop, and from it grows a new seed crop each year. He does not always choose the largest ear; the one he reserved last fall was pulled from the stalk Sept. 13, and contained about 1, 100 grains. This ear he dries carefully by the fire, lavs it away secure from mice, vermin and damp until January, when it is shelled by hand, and all the faulty grains emoved The 400 or 500 grains saved ar labeled and laid away until spring.

After his general crop is planted, these few hundred choice kernels are put in, remote from other corn, among beans or pota toes, and on soil not too rich in carbonace ous matter, but heavily fertilized with phos phate and potash.

When the corn is in tassel, every object onable stalk is removed before it has time to shed its pollen. Otherwise the treatment is the same as that given to the field crop Dried as above related, scarcely a single kernel fails to germinate. He plants on ground not too rich, that he

may keep the growth of the stalk within bounds; and uses an uncommonly large application of mineral fertilizers (on this seed crop) to supply the seed with those elements more fully than would be necessary in grain to be used for feeding purposes. His corn generally comes up in good color. This variety of corn has been grown by

Mr. E. and his relatives, without change, since 1817, a fact which goes to show that the popular idea that corn will "run out" is a delusion, arising from lack of care in cultivation and selection. On the secondary limestone of Eastern Pennsylvania it has yielded as high as 90 bushels per acre. His uniformly heavy yields of shelled

corn, growing on so small an amount of fodder, making light work in handling, amply justify this care in the propagation of his seed.

## Experiment with Grasses.

Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, reports that his experience with orchard grass indicates that large yields of pasture and hay are obtained from a given area of ground when it is allowed to have its own way, unchecked by crowding; and that it is mistaken practice to sow very thickly in order to counteract the tendency to grow in tussocks. About a bushel and a half of seed are therefore enough for an acre. He has obtained excellent results by adding to this quantity of seed three quarts of red clover seed, both growing well together. He finds no amount of tramping or close grazing at any season to injure a well-rooted orchard grass sod. It is one of the earliest grasses o start in the spring and the latest to suc cumb to frost in autumn. He remarks that ucern should not be pastured or mown durng the first season, as it makes a feeble rowth at first, but it is a good practice to run the mower occasionally over the surface high enough to miss the young lucern and cut off the tops of the weeds; after this it will take care of itself and of all the weeds within its reach. Prof. S. thinks it the most valuable for Kansas. Irrigation makes it invaluable. Very close grazing late in autumn is apt to be fatal to it. In answer to the inquiry as to the relative merits of red clover and lucern, he remarks that while clover yields scarcely more than one-half the hay or pasturage afforded by lucern, yet in point her, he can blame nobody but himself. there is much waste in feeding the hay. Speaking of the Texas blue grass (Poa arachnifera) Prof. Shelton remarks that it is of a much coarser habit than the common blue grass, that it will withstand the climate of Kansas, but he does not know "that it can be propagated from seed at all." We have now plants of this grass, raised from seed, of two years of growth; the upper leaves were rendered brown by the last severe winter. It forms a dense sod, but has shown no tendency to throw up seed stalks. Our winters at the north are probably rather severe for its best success. Prof. S. strongly commends sowing grass seed alone, after a generous preparation of the soil: holding that when sown with grain the grass operates as a weed on the grain, and the grain is But when ground grain is fed alone, it is a weed to the grass, and that after the young grass has been retarded and dwarfed by the grain, it suffers more from mid-summer heat when the grain is cut, than with a strong early growth, with no other plants to rob the

## soil of moisture. Dairy Hints.

Any harsh treatment that excites the cov lessens the quantity and injures the quality of her yield. Cows should be allow ed an abundant supply of .wholesome suitable food, and as much pure water a they will drink. A supply of salt should be placed where they have access to it every day. Cows should not be allowed to drink circulation of air. The bins are often constagnant impure water, or to eat cleanings from horse stables, leeks, turnip tops, or anything that will give the milk an offensive taint. All milk vessels should be thoroughly cleansed, first being well washed, then scalded with boiling water, and afterwards sufficiently aired to keep them perfectly sweet The cows should be milked with dry hands, and only after the udders have been washed or well brushed.

Milking should be done, and milk should be kept, only where the surrounding air is pure and free from all objectionable and tainting odors. Milking in a foul-smelling stable or yard imparts to milk an injuriou taint. Sour whey should never be fed, not should hogs be kept in a milking yard, or near a milk stand. Tin pails only should be used. All milk should be properly strained immediately after milking, and for that purpose a detached strainer is preferable to strainer pail. Good ventilation for a milkhouse, milk cellar or dairy-room is most es sential, and may be provided by leading an air-drain underground for say 200 feet. Through it a supply of pure, fresh, cool air may be admitted. The foul or warm air Silver-Spangled Polish, White Polish, all of

Cream should invariably be removed from

standing quite alone generally forms very for each churning should be gathered into few kernels, because the wind carries its and kept in one vessel, and the whole should own pollen away, and does not bring any be well stirred every time fresh cream is added. In summer it should not be left longer than three days before churning. The best churning temperatures are between 57 degs, and 60 degs, during the summer, and black pig. Hence also the motley colors of between 60 degs. and 64 degs. during the winter Butter can be more thoroughly washed free from buttermilk while in a granular condition than after it is gathered or pressed into a roll. Only the best pure salt of medium and uniform fineness o grain should be used, and from three-quarters to an ounce of salt per pound of butter will be found satisfactory for the summer The utmost cleanliness in milking, in uten sils and in all surroundings only can preserve the flavor and body of milk. cream butter and cheese from contamination. Bulletin Ontario College.

> Imitating Barnyard Manure. People and Patriot, of New Hampshire gives a compost as a substitute for stable nanure, as follows: "With a cord of . seasoned meadow muck, or some substitute mix sixty-five pounds of crude nitrate of soda, two bushels of wood ashes, one peck of common salt, ten pounds of fine bon neal, two quarts of plaster and ten pounds of epsom salts." No doubt this composi would serve a most excellent purpose and prove fully equal, if not superior, to many mmercial fertilizers. It must be observed that in one respect it largely resembles stable manure, in the large proportion of organic matter in the meadow muck, which is so important in the soil.

## Agricultural Items.

IF you intend to plant early potatoes, which are undoubtedly the most profitable, you hould begin the fall before to prepare you ground. Always select the best site you ave on your farm for your potato patch that is, it should be naturally as rich as pos sible, and tolerably level.

JOHN M. STAHL believes that corn should be ground with the cob, when designed for ding purposes, especially for swine. He thinks the bran of the corn is not enough roughness, even for hogs. If the cob is no ground with it, the meal will scarcely be ouched by the saliva, and in the stomach will form into a dense mass, into which the juices of the stomach cannot penetrate. The chances of cooking being profitable are in reased by grinding.

BREAKING the colt to the bridle is the hard st part of his education. It is not physicall pleasant to any animal to have a bar of iro constantly in his mouth. It takes time and atience to accustom a colt to wearing a bit out if everything is done gently and quietly and as a matter of course, the colt will soo learn to be guided by the bit and reins. The ssons at first should be short and frequent

of long continued culture. But plants, like animals that have been improved, have hence a proportion of every lot of cabbage grown make no heads. Another reason i that soft-headed cabbages that grow to see reproduce their kind and the seed should not e used; but a considerable portion of such seed gets into market.

THERE are plenty of farmers, who, when they near or read of a phenomenal yield of milk or butter, are ready to praise their own cows only, and this is invariably added, their cows as an excuse, is really the severest self-con demnation. A farmer may sometimes own a poor cow, and the fault be anybody's but his own. But when, owning a really good cow, he does not get a paying return from

DR. FERDINAND COHN, of Breslau, has discovered a new disease in potatoes. The stalks begin to turn down from the roots upwards, and the leaves 'fall away and wither On examination it will be found that the stalks have been hollowed out, and the hollow filled with a rotten substance. Cohn found in this hollow the larvæ of a fly which had eaten the stalk. These larvæ are footless, ringed, round, yellow, with the posterior end counded, and the anterior end pointed and black. The disease appears in only some sorts of potatoes.

PROF. STEWART reminds us of the importnce of mixing ground grain with more bulky food. When mixed with bulky fodder the ground grain is carried with the bulky fodder to the rumen, and is raised and re-masticated. which insures the most complete digestion. never re-masticated, as is proved when a uminating animal is fed wholly upon ground feed; it cease to ruminate at the end of the first week. The endeavor should be to give all food to ruminating animals in such form as to insure the most important agency in di

THE requisite condition of keeping sqashe during winter are coolness and dryness. Few cellars are sufficiently dry for this purpose Extensive growers provide "squash houses -buildings made above ground, with tight double walls and double windows, and arrangements for using a stove in cold weather. The squashes are stored in rather shallow bins, having cracks in the bottom to allow a structed one above another to economize space. The temperature is kept as nearly as may be at 35 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit, and, in order to prevent dampness within the building, it is opened as little as possible, as it is said the winter air in mild weather is rarely so dry that it can safely be admitted.

## The Poultry Pard.

Fowl Facts in an Egg Shell. The breeds of fowls having the quality of laying and not sitting may be classed in

four groups-all layers of white eggs. 1st. Single-combed fowls, including the Black Spanish, Minorcas, Andalusians and Leghorns in variety. These all are distinguished by large, erect, single combs in the cocks, and drooping combs in the hens. 2d. The rose-combed fowls of the Ham

burg group. 3d. The true top-knots-White-Crester Black Polish, Golden-Spangled Polish. may be allowed to escape through the ven- | which have split or double combs, or the rudiment of such combs.

4th. The Gallie group of fowls, some

which, like the Crevecœurs and the Houdans, have crests like the Polish; others, like the Gelderland fowls of Holland, La Fleche and La Bresse of France, show the split or bifurcated comb or the rudiment of it.

Among all these the most useful, simply as egg-producers, are to be found in the single-combed group. The cock of the White-Faced Black Spanish breed is characterized by lustrous black plumage, gay with rainbow tints, and only a little less glossy in the hens-red combs or wattles and white faces. They lay eggs of the largest size, and pure white, of course. The Minorcas are like them but with red faces, and the Andalusions are blue; Leghorns, white and brown, are desirable, hardy, prolific, and breed generally true to feather and style. The Leghorns-and there are several other breeds-are by no means so high-bred as the Spanish, yet they are hardier, and the eggs, though smaller, are more abundant, so that so long as eggs sell by the dozen, rather than by the pound, they are very profitable fowls to keep. Houdans are favorite French fowls, and combine egg laying and fresh production in a high degree; they are, besides, hardy, prolific, and. like all the other Gallic fowls, excellent eating, which can hardly be said with truth of the fowls of any other of the groups of non-sitters .- American Agriculturist.

It is reported that London consum daily 2,000,000 eggs and the remainder of England an equal number. One-half of these come from Italy, and others from Denmark, Germany, Belgium and France

RECENTLY there were received at Ogdens burg, N. Y., 74,000 dozens of eggs, mostly from Canadian ports. The steamer Alexandria alone brought 40,500 dozen, or four carloads, from the bay of Quinte. There is no duty on Canadi in eggs, which accounts for their cheapness at the present time in comparison with other articles of farm produce. The farmer gets less protection than the manufacturer in this country.

Indigestion is best known by the mon ing about of the birds; and on examination the breath is found to be offensive. It is simply the result of feeding on too rich food, and, if neglected, develops into some more serious disease. As soon as discovered, the birds should be put on to the very plainest diet, both plain and reduced in quantity. With this some powdered charcoal should be mixed, or rhubarb pills may be administered, say one-third of an ordinary sized pill to each chick.

THE most popular remedy in England for the gapes in poultry, and the most successful, is that which is known as the powder cure. Some prepared powder is placed in a bellows, and when the chicks or young pheasants are in the coop, it is blown therein, so that the air becomes charged with it, and the birds breathe it. They be gin to sneeze and cough, and in this way are able to get rid of the worms. It is much less dangerous than fumigation.

A HEN is in her best condition only when she is seen industriously at work. It is her natural mode of securing food-working for it. If given a place to scratch in winter the exercise keeps her body warm, circulates her blood, and when night begins to come on she will have an excellent appetite The great difficulty we find in the way of most persons is that of feeding the hens without compalling them to scratch. A lazy idle hen will lay soft-shelled eggs; she will pull the feathers from her companions, and cackle and make a great noise at times as though she had laid an egg, when in truth the alarm is a false one. A tablespoonful of soft grain scattered in straw, chaff, saw-dust or even dirt, will cause her to work. If she finds only one grain occasionally she will satisfied, and if hungry will work hard the entire day for more.

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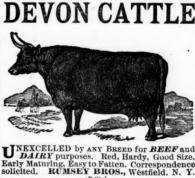
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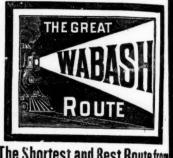


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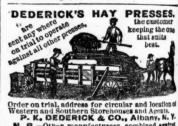
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Korticultural.

Keeping Grapes. ondent of the Chicago Inter- lings th writes that paper concerning the in rega

method of keeping grapes, and the dessert

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The best grapes for keeping are the Isa-Catawba and other red grapes, as their spect are usually not so tender as those of Alexan lark blue or purple grapes. These grapes mitting be enjoyed for six months or more, take to due care in preserving them. They apples ald be gathered when the vines and fruit dry—the middle of a bright, sunshiny on suc should be chosen—and spread out in that it s trays on a table in an airy room to than a The caring process consists simply in the

ing off of all moisture, and a slight wilt- sian ap which toughens the skin of the grape, as large s process usually takes about a week. as of d en the bunches should be picked over fully, and all unripe, imperfect or decayberries should be removed. To keep for ne use, pack the grapes, when well cured hallow boxes, two or three layers deep, ting sheets of paper between the layers, ples w cover the boxes, and keep them in as sert ap a place as possible, but do not let them Or, rye straw may be used instead paper, and sometimes dry oats or saware used to fill in between the grapes er packing. Occasionally look over the Red A t and pick out any bunches that may eral ot m to be going to decay rapidly. In this to esta grapes may be kept till the middle of ing qu "If grapes are to be packed for transporta-

ands each. Open the bottom of the box, clusters in carefully, the larger hes first, and after them the smaller of th es, filling the boxes so full that it will rere a moderate pressure to bring the botback into its place, where it is nailed n. In placing the bunches sift sawdust They chaff over the layers so as to fill all spaces yet h en the grapes. The boxes must be so tightly that the grapes cannot disco te in travel, and this cannot be done unthe grapes have had their skins somewhat hened by the process of 'curing.' If grapes were packed just as they came om the vines, any pressure upon them ould make the tender skin crack around

after curing put them in shallow, square

that will hold about three or four

## Celery Blight.

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ment and cause the whole to pass rapidly ters

B. G. Galloway, of the Missouri Agriculd College, tells us that microscopic exation shows this disease is caused by nute fungus, which is known to botanists Cercospori apii. The minute parasites call fungi are true plants, but unlike the her plants they are destitute of chlorophyl green coloring matter; consequently are able to obtain their food from the crude stances found in the air and soil. They dependent, therefore, on higher plants their subsistence, as these plants have

desired food stored up in their cells. The reproductive bodies (conidia) are ne on the apex of slender threads. They transparent, cylindrical bodies, which usually about one four-hundreth of an h in length by one five-thousandth of an ch in diameter. They are at first without rtitions, but are ultimately divided by four eight faint septa. The conidia serve the me purpose as the seed of higher plants, d are the means by which the fungus is pidly propagated during the summer. The life history of the fungus is only par-

ally known. It is probably only one stage an entirely different host plant. The ase appears in its most destructive form ring the hot months of July and August. tis always more destructive when there is excess of moisture in the atmosphere, bese moisture is necessary for the germinaon of the conidia. When sown in a drop water the conidia germinate in about five urs, and we would naturally expect that hey would germinate as readily when in natural condition.

Heavy dews followed by hot sunshine for the growth of the fungus. At the apch of cool weather the disease becomes destructive and gradually disappears. soon as the disease disappears, the celery ds out a new growth of leaves, but the es that start in this manner rarely attain ient size to be of any value. We have ced that the disease is at first confined a comparatively small area, and from this tre or starting place it gradually spreads the adjoining plants. When first noticed, affected leaves should be removed from plants and destroyed. This prevents the mination of the conidia or reproductive

Celery is a native of a climate where the ner temperature is lower, and the atere more moist than most parts of the ited States where it is grown for market our hot burning sun weakened the vigor of e plant, and it is this weakened condition at invites the attacks of the parasite. Plants that are shaded from the direct rays of the sun are comparatively free from the tacks of the fungus. We know a garden who shades his celery by means of screens hade from common, coarse sacking, such as used in packing furniture. His celery sually makes strong growth, and is comeratively free from blight. In this locality he variety known as Boston Market is usally the first celery attacked. Henderson's warf white and Golden Heart blight badly enderson's White Plume is one of the ardiest. Applications of lime, dust, ashes c., produce little effect. Sulphur has been sed with partial success; it should be dustd on the plants when the dew is on, and is sually applied about once a week.

Russian Apples and Pears.

T. H. Hoskins says in the Rural New orker: "I have fully 100 varieties of dussian apples growing in my grounds, nany of the trees being 16 and 18 years planted, while some, of the later importa ions, are small. One thing is fully demontrated, viz., that these apples are, as lass, very much hardier against adverse limatic influences, and especially against winter's cold, than those previously grown in this continent. This alone gives them

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If grapes are to be packed for transports after curing put them in shallow, square that will hold about three or fou ands each. Open the bottom of the box, the clusters in carefully, the larger whes first, and after them the smaller s filling the boxes so full that it will rethaff over the layers so as to fill all spaces n the grapes. The boxes must be ked so tightly that the grapes cannot kein travel, and this cannot be done unthe grapes have had their skins somewhat grapes were packed just as they came the vines, any pressure upon them make the tender skin crack around ms, and the exuding juice would soon ent and cause the whole to pass rapidly state of decay."

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beauty of fruit, the Russian apples, are, on ment on giving prizes only to those who to be content to apply fair doses of fertilizers the average, more than a match for those of will work for them. - Green's Fruit Grow-Western Europe, and for our native seed- er. lings thence derived. The disputed question writes that paper concerning the in regard to them is as to their quality as

method of keeping grapes, and the dessert fruit. I say 'disputed,' but it is which are best adapted to that pur- now disputed only by those who have only a very limited acquaintance with this class The best grapes for keeping are the Isa- of fruit. People who judge them in this re-Catawba and other red grapes, as their spect by the Duchess of Oldenburg, sare usually not so tender as those of Alexander and Red Astrachan, while admitting their beauty and prolificacy, undertake to denounce the whole race of Russian due care in preserving them. They apples as 'useful only for cooking.' So earnest and continuous has been the outcry, dy—the middle of a bright, sunshiny on such manifestly insufficient grounds, should be chosen—and spread out in that it would seem as if something more trays on a table in an airy room to than a general interest in fruit culture were back of it. However that may be, those who have an extensive acquaintance with Russian apples know that there is among them as large a proportion which deserve to rank as of dessert quality as there is among the common sorts. True it is that but few of these finer sorts have yet been much distributed, but they are known, and as soon as the public becomes acquainted with them this unjust stigma attached to Russian apples will be effaced. Among these fine dessert apples the Yellow Transparent, Grand Sultan, Switzer, Charlottenthaler, Berkoff, 2. Or, rye straw may be used instead St. Peter, Longfield, Golden White, Heidorn's (?) Streaked Red, Summer Calare used to fill in between the grapes vile, Noble Redstreak, Russian Gravenstein. packing. Occasionally look over the Red Anis, Titovka, White Russet, and sevand pick out any bunches that may eral others have now been sufficiently tested

"From my experience, so far, with some dozen varieties of Russian pears, while most of them seem to be hardier than our hardiest American and West European kinds, I fear few or none of them are really iron-clad. Most of them are vigorous, upright growers, with a moderate pressure to bring the bot- firm, glossy foliage, almost or quite free hack into its place, where it is nailed from attacks of fungus and the insects. n. In placing the bunches sift sawdust | They make an early, determinate growth. yet hold their foliage late and though the new wood of nearly or quite all of them is discolored by a temperature of 25 or 30 degrees below zero, growth starts strongly from the terminal buds, and so far as outward ned by the process of 'curing.' If appearances are concerned, they are uninjured. A number of my trees are now seven or eight feet high, and as they are well above the snow line they must soon show whether our northern winters are too much for them. I think their healthy foliage is much in their favor, as it ensures well ripened wood. I would suggest to fruit growers south of the iron-clad region the wisdom of planting a few of the best Russian pears among their other pear ation shows this disease is caused by a trees, and the growing of seedlings from the former. If in this way the thick, vigorous Cercospori apii. The minute parasites foliage (somewhat similar to that of Le Conte and Kieffer, yet different) can be secured, with good quality and other meritorious points of fruit, a valuable improve-

great beauty of form and color.

## Wine Making.

ment would be secured."

A vineyard scene in France is reproduced in Leon county, where on the charming shore of Lake Hall, an hour's drive from Tallahassee, Mons. Dubois cultivates the grape in the French method, and this year wine of excellent quality from six acres of but each one affords a mass of heavy clusters, and the vines being trained close to the unright trellises of wire a view of double walls of grapes is presented to the eye in looking down the long perspective of the

The abundance of the fruitage impresses one with the conviction that the vine can nowhere thrive better, and, indeed, the proprietor says that the growth and yield are better than in his native France. In two excess of moisture in the atmosphere, be- years more the product will be doubled, but se moisture is necessary for the germina- even the yield of this season shows a crop alive and healthy.—J. B. Smith, in N. Y. of the conidia. When sown in a drop value per acre that means wealth to those water the conidia germinate in about five who intelligently pursue the industry of MIS, and we would naturally expect that wine-making on a large scale in Leon Counby would germinate as readily when in ty. To the demand for such wine at the price it can be profitably sold there is prac-Heavy dews followed by hot sunshine tically no limit, and a million dollars worth from the growth of the fungus. At the ap- of it might annually flow from the wine much of cool weather the disease becomes presses with less labor and more certainty s destructive and gradually disappears. than attends the production of the output soon as the disease disappears, the celery of the cotton presses of the country. The ands out a new growth of leaves, but the wine house is easier filled than the gin house. The crowning beauty of our scenery ent size to be of any value. We have would be vineland hillsides and the pleasant homes, built and sustained by the products

Concerning Quality in Grapes. If I am carving a turkey for dinner, I will find that the tastes of guests differ. One will want dark meat, another white, one the wing, another the leg, one the neck, while another delights to pick another bone in some strange quarter. We cannot account for people's tastes, and must not attempt to ersuade all to like what we like. "What is one man's meat is another man's poison." The man who prides himself on his cultivated taste for grapes will hand an ordinary grape eater two bunches of different varieties, asking him to note how far one is superior to the other. Very likely the victim will decide in favor of the poorer variety, for he fancies a strong, grapey flavor, and does not object to foxiness, while the connoisseur prefers the most delicate flavors, hardly distinguishable to the ordinary mortal, and would no more eat a foxy grape than he would eat fox tail soup. Charles Downing used to say that if he could not eat better grapes than Concord he would not eat any. Yet the majority of the grape eaters would be well satisfied with good ripe Concords, and many might prefer them to better va-

the seeds. Grape growers make the skin of the grape astringent, and bites the tongue, it is pronounced poor, while if no unpleasant sensa-

## A New Apple Market,

The Chicago Tribune says that the American consul at Havre, France, has written a letter to the president of the Chicago board of trade inclosing an invitation to send exhibits of dried apples, cider, etc., to an international exhibition to be held there next year. The letter contains some information which may be of interest to many parties in this State. Owing to a short crop of apples as much cider was made in France in 1884 from dried apples as from fresh ones, the dried being to a large extent foreign product, and the people are so well satisfied with the result that there is promise of a large market for the dried article which may be taken advantage of by the fruit raisers of this part of the world. The opportunity is especially good since the ravages of the phylloxera have caused a material advance in the price of wines and encouraged the palming off of a poor article on the wine-drinkers of that ountry as well as on the foreigner As a equence of that the consumption of cider has much increased in France, even in the wine-growing departments where formerly no cider was used, and in Paris the increase in the consumption of late years is stated to have been as much as fifteen or twenty per cent. This year the home crop of apples is a very short one, and the American apple is preferred to the native, which is selling at nearly three times the price of a year ago.

It is worth of notice that pared apple i subject to a duty which does not attach to the unpared fruit. This forms a powerful inducement to simply slice and dessicate it here, without taking away either the rind or the core. The presence of the latter is no objection to use in the cider-mill, while it makes a difference of not less than six francs per 100 kilograms. They are now worth about \$7 per 220 pounds on the market, the tax being paid by the purchaser. There should be a very good prospect fer a large market for the American product this year, as only a few hundred barrels of the old crop remain on hand.

### Orchard Experience.

In the last thirty years I have raised four small apple orchards planted at different times. I allowed the trees of the first to branch at about six feet from the ground, trimmed the suckers out each year, but never cut any limbs. The thirty-five trees are all there except two; are fine trees, and have borne large and fine crops. The trees are thirty feet apart; they should have been thirty-six. When full of apples the lower limbs touch the ground. The second or chard was farmed and manured for ten years after planting; except three rows of trees set along side of it; that part was farmed in a rotation-corn, oats, wheat and grass for three years, and the trees grew as well as the others; also another small orchard planted later. From experience and observation I would say to those planting an orchard:

Plow the land in the spring. Get you trees from a near-by nursery, and plant as early as you can, thirty-six feet apart. Do not allow a branch to grow less than six feet from the ground, if you do they will be harvests some two thousand gallons of red in the way of farming, and when the trees are large they will lie on the ground and vines. The plants are only four years old, you can't get under them or in the orchard with a wagon. Then if, as many do who allow the limbs to grow low, they are cut off, they will rot into the tree. And if you want your trees to live do not thin out the tops. Wherever I see orchards that are trimmed much the trees soon die; but where the tops are allowed to grow thick the trees eighty years old; the few trees that died had few branches; the Kings, whose branches were wide apart, are mostly dead, while Baldwin and Spy, with thick foliage, are all

## Plank Strawberries.

Tribune.

An enthusiastic correspondent suggests a plan, though not, as he seems to imagine. new, whereby those who have but little space of land can raise strawberries abun dantly: "Take plank 10 feet long (or any length) 21/2 feet wide, 21/2 deep; make a box; fill with dirt to within eight inches of the top; fill up the space with fine manure; then bore holes in the sides and ends with a two inch auger, one foot apart. Insert the roots carefully into the holes; they will grow splendidly, be free from weeds, and when they bear, which they will do bountifully, the luscious red berries will turn their fat sides up to the sun and look good enough to eat. You can water them on top at your pleasure, and raise the biggest kind of a crop. Being close to the house; all the soapsuds can be used, which strawberries delight in. If planks are not handy take sugar or flour barrels, filling the same with dirt and manure and boring the holes the same. Try it, and have all the strawberries you wish. No weeds, no hoeing. The berries being so far from the ground, they will always be clean and free from grit. Water them on top to keep the manure moist."-Horticultural (Eng.) Times.

## Onion Fertilizers.

Some interesting facts are shown in regard to the effects of fertilizers upon onion crops, at the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Columbus, Ohio, published in the late annual report. The crop per acre of onions where thirty bushels of unleached wood ashes were applied was 18,687 pounds. On the land supposed to be in a similar condition where ninety bushels of ashes were applied per acre, the crop was 18,000 pounds; and where 120 bushels were used it was 19,-Varieties with tough, coarse pulps are not 625. Thirty bushels of hen manure to fancied by anyone, yet may be eaten if none the acre gave 22,687 pounds, sixty bushels better can be secured. The Iona, which is a per acre gave less, only 21,187 pounds, type of the best quality, flashes in the mouth ninety bushels per acre produced 23,113 "I have fully 100 varieties of like a spray of nectar, no pulp being per- pounds, while 120 bushels per acre proceptible. How much preferable is this to duced 21,787 pounds. An acre fertilbiting through tough pulp in order to extract | ized | 10,000 | pounds | of | horse | manure produced 22,625 pounds of onions, while double the quantity of fertila test. If on chewing the skin it is found | izer, 20,000 pounds, only added 125 pounds to the crop. It thus appears that tion is produced, more than would be in what quantity is required to produce a full music at swarming time is by no means ex-

mormous values for the 'cold north,' where, ed good. But grapes of high quality can- Even though the surplus may be recovered | kinds of sounds he compares with that of without them, tree-fruit culture would be im- not be so easily grown as those of poor in a succeeding crop interest is lost, and possible. In productiveness, and size and quality. Nature seems bent in every depart- probably something more. It is just as well rather than maximum ones.

## The Picker's Hook.

Every person who has picked fruit from the extremities of branches, has been tempt ed to wish he had three hands, to hold at the same time the limb, the basket, and to gather the specimens. The picker's hook is the third hand, and after bending down the loaded branch within reach, it holds it there till all the fruit is gathered. It consists of a light wooden rod, with an iron hook fas tened to one end, and a short piece of wood to slide along it, with a pin to hook into a branch. With the iron hook the operator reaches the limb, and draws it down within reach the ladder, or from the ground, and hooks the other end to any branch. The rod being of uniform size when used, the sliding piec fitting, but moving along it freely, immedi ately ceases to slide at any desired place by the friction of the side-strain. Such a hook may be made entirely of wood if a small tree can be cut just below a side-branch, to fork the hook, and with the pole dressed to a uniform size as far as the side goes .- Country Gentleman

### Set Currant Cuttings Now.

It is now about time to take cuttings from urrant and gooseberry bushes for propagation. Soon after the leaves fall is the prop er time. Take off the strong wood of this year's growth, cut into scions six or eight inches long and plant immediately in rich, worked soil, being careful to press the earth firmly around the lower ends of the cuttings. It will be well to set the cuttings a little slanting to bring the lower ends within the influence of the warm October sun. This will aid the growth of the calluses from which the roots will start early in spring. One need purchase very few plants of the rare of choice sorts of these fruits, for they are s easily propagated that a full supply for a family garden can be grown in two years from a very limited number of plants. Be fore winter sets in cover the ground with evergreen boughs or some form of mulch for protection .- N. E. Farmer.

## Horticultural Notes.

THE Worden grape was highly comm by the members of the American Horticul tural Society who had grown it.

J. M. SMITH. president of the Wiscon Horticultural Society, uses, from 30 to 40 wagon loads of wood ashes to the acre, and finds his crops of strawberries, potatoes, cab bages, etc., largely increased thereby. He gives good cultivation, especially in dry

Ir Englishmen desire the "delicacies of the eason" they must pay 25 to 50 cents each for canteloupe melons, six to twelve cents apiece for cucumbers, \$2.50@\$5 per bu. for tomatoes and from 50 cents to a dollar a dozen for peaches. That is because all these products nust be grown under glass in that country But cabbages sell at three cents each, caul flower at six cents apiece, etc., since thes can be raised out doors.

ACCORDING to reports the apple crop i England and Continental Europe will be very short, and an active demand for American case, the fruit will bring a better price here than last year, as our crop this year is much smaller than last year. People who were dis couraged, not to say disgusted, with the apple market last year, should take courage th year and look after the apples. They may not bring extravagant prices, but they will probably command fair ones, and it is not wise to allow good fruit to go to waste.

A WRITER in the London Garden advise planters of artificial forests never to stake tree. The nearer that planters of all kinds of trees can come to following his advice the better. Fruit trees with large tops, heavy stems, and short roots will of course require staking, but such trees should not be accepted from a nurseryman. Smaller trees, with copious supply of long bracing roots, are in comparably better, and will outstrip the others in size and growth. The large tree may be somewhat improved by shortening back all the shoots.

PROF. A. J. COOK says: "Not long ago : horticultural writer of considerable promin once, urged in one of our leading agricultura journals that all wild trees and shrubs be arefully excluded from the vicinity of our rehards. It was argued that the presence of such vegetation would attract these insec nemies, and so bring added danger from heir ravages, but this seems a wrong conclusion. Facts show conclusively that the removing, not the planting of these wild and uncultivated plants is what has augmented the evil in our midst. With plenty of wild cherry trees about the orchard, the trees in the orchard will suffer almost none at all from the tent caterpillar. And how much easier to destroy these caterpillars in a few wild cherry trees than when they are scatter ed wide through a whole orchard. I have reason to believe that the same is true of the apple tree borers and the apple maggot. If we have the wild haw and wild crab in goodly numbers near by, the apple trees and their fruit will suffer less; often none at all. I be lieve then that reasoning from the insect side of the question, we may better plant then than uproot or cut down these wild plants and

## Apiarian.

How the Bee Observes. The bee has great powers of observation It has a pair of faceted eyes, and each face presents the same image. This is proved separating the many-sided cornes and looking through it with a microscope at a candle flame. The bee, besides this pair of eyes, carries on the top of its head three simple eyes, very convex, for short-distance vision. Then there are its antennæ whereby it feels its way in the dark hive and which give it moreover its exquisite power of smell. Bees can hear, too, though Sir John Lubbock thinks not. They see deaf because, like wise people, they only attend to such sounds as concern them their own hive's "roar" the stragglers car hear a very long way off, and Mr. Cheshire fertilizers may be wasted. If it is known thinks that the old key and warming-pan his continent. This alone gives them chewing the skin of a raisin, it is pronounce crop only that much can be profitably used. Ploded. Their impassiveness under many

most human beings in a thunderstorm; we are as if we heard not, whereas if a child cries for help we wake into activity. Bees are clearly not given to waste emotion of nerve force. They have a nervous system with ganglions, i. e., knots or lumps where the nerve thread meets. A bee's brain is a larger ganglion placed in its head, divided, like ours, into two lobes. In queens and drones the brain is small. The worker has proportionately twice as much as the cockchafer. Intelligent though it is, we need not suppose it to be a high class mathematician because its cells are hexagonal. Mr. Cheshire says that if you put a soap bubble on a bit of slate one side gets flattened Put another close to it and the contiguous walls become quite flat, owing to the equal tension on both sides. Now add five more bubbles, so that the first occupies the centre a cross section of this central bubble will now be perfectly hexagonal, all the contiguous walls of the seven bubbles being flat, the free ones curved. This is the case

in the hive, the free walls of the comb al-

ways running in a sweep, and the hexagon-

ality being simply due to the pressure of

one bee against another as they are work-

ing .- American Cultivator.

THE exhibit of apiarian implements and products at the State Fair was good and ineresting, though hardly as large as our Michigan bee-keepers might have made it had more made entries. There were ten exhibitors; among them H. D. Cutting, resident of the North American Association W. Z. & & E. Hutchinson, A. D. Wood, W D. Higdon, O. A. Quick, and others. The exhibit from the Agricultural College was in charge of Mr. C. P. Gillette, and consisted of a large collection of honey-producing plants, implements, and a colony of bees Mr. Gillette manipulated these bees under bee-tent, daily, in presence of a large and nterested audience, explaining the processe in due order. The management is fairly liberal to exhibitors, the awards offered aggregating \$300, and interest in the display s largely on the increase.

A MISSOURI man is making bee hivesout of manilla paper. He says: "This I think will prove to be a first-class hive in every respect; a perfect non-conductor, strong, cheap, and a complete double-story hive and only weighs 40 pounds. The material consists of six feet of half-inch lumber, in two-inch wide strips; 50 plaster laths; 32 feet of manilla paper for inside and outside walls, about three cents worth of quarterinch wire nails, and one pint of paint for two-story hive; 10 frames in the brood chamber 121/x121/2 inches, outside measur I would not have said anything about this hive until I had witnessed my bees in it, but I did not wish any one to get hold of it and have it patented, for I desire this hive, if it proves to be as good as I think it will be, to be the property of the bee-keepers of this country."

THE Ontario bee-keepers met in convention last month, and discussed the subject of fall feeding, with special reference to the question of sugar-feeding. The "sense" of the convention is expressed in the following resolution: Resolved, That it is desirable to take

every precaution that the bees have sufficient natural stores, and that a number of the combs be set aside to supply any shortage that, failing that, pure extracted honey be fed; and that, as the very last resort, sugar syrup be fed for wintering

Quite a number of apiarists have reported

that bees gathered honey from red clover the past season. This is due to the small size of the heads and the shortness of the tubes of the florets, owing to the drouth, by which the bees were able to reach the nec-

In Canada, hereafter, honey from bass wood bloom is to be known as "linden honey." The term might with propriety be applied to the same description of honey in the United States.

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VHEN WRITING ALWAYS SMITH, POWELL & LAMB, SYRACUSE, New YORK,
MENTION THIS PAPER.

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Every farmer should have the means of weighin his produce before he sells it, and also what he buy-As a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business with. One of the very bes makes of scales now on the market are those man ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the Farker we have ar-ranged with that company to supply orders sent through us at agreat reduction. The prices are so ow that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork. yool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost Just look at the prices below and judge for your



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\$Daily. \*Except Sunday. +Except Saturday.

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May 31, 1886. Detroit.
Chicago, Ili.

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\*Morning Express. 6:50 a m 1:45 a 1

\*Through Mail. 10:30 a m 4:50 p m
Steamboat Express. 4:30 a m
Holly and Saginaw Ex. 8:00 a m

Holly and Saginaw Ex.

10:25 pm
Holly and Saginaw Ex.

10:25 pm
11:45 pm
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10:25 pm
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Night Express has a Wagner Sleeper from Datroit to Grand Rapids.

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yould. Steam, I yould. Steam, I yould. Steam, I you are not you and others on small and others where you work, we ploud they work, are continually are continually are the of parties wanting wells, A

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OB KEILER, BOX 841, Marries, O. WOOL

The eastern markets retain their firmness

range. In fact values in Boston, New

nanufacturers will have to get along with-

allow them to be made except at a loss.

Whatever stocks are held in this country

will all be wanted, and holders are fully

aware of that fact. Considerable lots are

held in the wool-growing States by parties

who purchased wool because they felt cer

points in the interior. Holders of then

are asking about the same prices as wool is

now quoted at in New York and Boston

and they feel certain that they will get

what they ask. When, therefore, stocks

begins to run down at the sea-board, there

will be some lively work among manufac

lb. higher than it now is. The earliest

purchases, therefore, will be the cheapest.

At Boston, the past week, the sales of

wool comprised 642,300 lbs. of domestic

fleece and 1,363,300 lbs. of foreign, making

the week's transactions foot up 6,005,600

lbs. against 7.147,700 and 5,575,300 lbs. for

included XX and above Pennsylvania

at 38@39c, Ohio X at 33@34c,

at 321/2c, Michigan No. 1 at 361/2c, Michi-

gan X and above at 321/2@33c, and Michi-

gan delaine at 35c. California wool is in de-

mand and 1c higher; Texas wools are in de-

"The sales have again been of enormou

proportions, amounting for the week to 6,-069,100 pounds foreign and domestic. There

have been a large number of manufacturers

in the market, and they have supplied their

wants freely. We may look for a quieter

market soon, as many manufacturers must have become pretty well supplied, but we

look for no easing off in prices, but rather for higher prices in the future. There are a

number of dealers who predict that Ohio

wool will soon reach 40 cents, and many are

firm in their belief that 45 cents will be the

and interior markets continue firm, and an

advancing and buoyant tone is found on

says of the market:

every hand.

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

GIBBONS BROTHERS,

## JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

No. 44 Larned Street, West, DETROIT, MICH.

\*\*\* Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters regtstered, or by procuring a money order, otherwise we cannot be responsible for the money.



### SPECIAL NOTICE.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post

office as second class matter

The special arrangement with the Detroit Tribune whereby we have been enabled to offer the FARMER and Weekly Tribune for one year at \$1 75 expires October 10th. After that date subscriptions can only be received at the usual clubbing price, \$2 40. Only a few days now remain, and those who wish to take advantage of this low offer must hurry up. Positively no subscriptions at \$1 75 will be received after the 10th of October.

### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 256,090 bu., against 184,452 bu., the previous week and 394,056 bu. for corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 78,624 bu. against 259,811 bu, the previous week, and 265,318 bu. the corresponding week in 1885. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1 .-953, 186 bu., against 1,854,486 bu. last week and 1,215,448 bu, at the corresponding date in 1885. The visible supply of this grain on Sept. 25 was 49,596,431 bu. against 47,539,880the previous week, and 43,047,293 bu. at corresponding date in 1885. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 2,056,551 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending Sept. 25 were 1,345,117 bu. against 1,678,552 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 17,426,703 bu. against 4, 655,461 for the corresponding eight weeks

The wheat markets the past week, beyond a little flurry on Thursday and Friday, have ruled quiet and easy, with values rather weaker. On Saturday the week closed with unfavorable reports from other points and our local markets weak and lower. New York opened weak and lower, and declined during the day; Chicago was dull and lower; Liverpool very quiet and prices lower than a week ago. Yesterday this market opened weak, and with no supporting advices from other points, gradually declined until near the close, when there was a slight reaction. Prices were at the lowest point reached in years. Chicago was dull and lower, and New York reports were of the same tenor. The visible supply showed a further increase of 1.723.921 bu. Liverpool was dull, with holders offering freely.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat from September 10th to October 4th inclusive:

										No. 1 White.		o. 2 Red.	No. 8 Red.
Sept.	10				 	 . ,				80		80	7814
66	11.			 			 			781/6	-	78%	7714
44	13.			 		 	 			7816		79%	7716
44	14.			 						781/6		78%	77
44	15.									7736		78	77
46	16.									7736		77%	76
44	17.									77		7634	
44	18.									7656		7614	7434
66	20.									76%		7736	75
66	21.									77%		771/4	75
66	22.									77		77	7514
66	23.									76		77	74
44	24.									76%		7614	741/
66	25.									76		7614	
66	27.									75%		76	7416
66	28.									76		76	7436
66	29.									76		76	/
64	30.	•								76		76%	
Oct'r.										76		76%	75%
66	2.								-	7516		7614	75
66	4.	-			-					74%		76%	741/4

deals of No. 1 white: 77

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were as follows: Nov. 78% 78% 78% 78% 78% 77%

Late advices from the south of Russis state that there was still very little doing in wheat for export, although supplies of new grain were coming forward in fair quantities prices in the consuming markets are, in deed, too low to admit of exports from Odessa, where the large number of steamer chartered for September and October loading are being taken up for barley and rye. Late Russian advices state the Russian wheat harvest for 1886 is estimated at 87,000,000 hectares, the average being 103,000,000 hects. Last year's crop was about 85,000,000 hects, the year before about 110,000,000 hects. The markets are firm

Referring to the position of wheat the Mark Lane Express of a late date says:

both north and south.

"Broken weather has been the distin guishing reature of the past week, but with the exception of one wet day, followed by fresh breezes and bright sunshine, the southern half of England has experienced very little interruption in respect to clear ing up the harvest. In the northern mid-lands in Scotland, and in Ireland, the conditions have not been so favorable, and it is in these localities that the grain is out-standing. As intimated last week, the break in the weather has materially reduced, the condition of the wheat harvested in the the condition of the wheat may essent in the earliest districts, and has quite put a stop to threshing from the fields without stack-ing. Wheats intended for markets direct have gone into rick and they must stop for the present, whilst early deliveries from the later districts are quite show about as full as jobbers are willing to impossible. Whether damp wheats pay. There is a fair supply of next quality, marketed now, will realize as much and while the sale is not particularly rapid noney in equivalent, as they may do later on if marketed dry, is a question on which we offer no opinion. The one essential feature in the position is that the trade cannot possibly be overwhelmed with native wheats; and the crop—whether seven millions or any other quantity—must come for-ward at comparative leisure. The course of the market we do not attempt to foreshadow. but the outward and visible signs which in-duced us to anticipate an 'ugly drop' in the values of English wheats in the event of continual dry weather and blazing sunshine no longer exist. The world's supply, how-ever, renders it improbable that any material advance could be sustained."

The receipts of home and foreign grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Sept. 25 were 440,000 to 600,000 bu, less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight previous weeks the receipts are estimated to have been 3,360,000 bu. less than the consumption.

The following statement gives the amount of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage for Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

rope:	Desch als
Visible supply	Bushels. 47,532,880
On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe.	14,664,000 6,096,000
Total bushels Sept. 18, 1886 Total previous week.	68,299,880 65,344,030
Total two weeks ago	63,437,359 55,866,537
The Livermood market is quet	toins bo

The Liverpool market is quoted quiet with light demand. Winter wheat is quoted at 6s. 6d@6s. 8d; spring at 6s. 7d@6s 9d, and California No. 1 at 6s, 10d, to 6s, 11d per cental.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the nast week were 28,870 bu., against 18,115 bu. the previous week, and 34,257 bu. for the corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 11,423 bu., against 11,423 bu. for the corresponding week in 1885. The visible supply of corn in the country on Sept. 25 amounted to 13,955,791 bu. against 13,769,321 bu, the previous week, and 6,012,919 bu, at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 186,470 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 721,411 bu., against 522,894 bu, the previous week, and for the pasteight weeks 3,371,042 bu., against 6,337,713 bu. for the corresponding period in 1885. The stocks now held in this city amount to 34,-935 bu, against 32,659 bu, last week and 32,-745 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. Corn is a little lower in this market than a week ago, with an easy feeling in the trade.

Receipts and shipments are below the average, and the movement is light. Quotations are 381/2c per bu. for No. 2, 38c for No. 3, 39c for No. 2 yellow, and 381/4c for No. 2 white. Offerings are free at these figures. Chicago is again lower, and weak at the decline. So long as wheat is as low as it is the value of other grains must be affected by it, and corn is always in close sympathy with any variation in wheat values. Quotations in Chicago are 351/2@351/4c per bu. for No. 2 spot, and 341/3c for No. 3. In futures No. 2 for October delivery is quoted at 35½c, November at 37½c, December at in a great measure independent of the for-37½c, and May at 42½c. The New York market is dull, heavy and lower, both for spot and futures. The Liverpool market is quoted quiet with light demand. Quotations there are 4s 4d per cental for new mixed, 4s. 31/4d. for September, 4s. 31/4d. for October, and 4s. 31/4d. for November delivery.

The visible supply of this grain on Sept. 25 previous week, and 5,579,255 bu. Sept. 26, 1885. The exports for Europe the past ek were 50,771 bu., again the previous week, and for the last eight weeks were 310,567 bu. against 2,762, 952 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1885. The visible supply shows an increase of 1,970 bu. during the week. Stocks held in store here amount to 38,521 bu., against 26,290 bu. the previous week, and 43,616 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The receipts at this point for the week were 25,-198 bu., against 37,500 bu. the previous week, and 47,249 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 25,392 bu., against 30,811 bu. the previous week, and 23,032 bu. for same week in 1885. Oats remain very steady in the face of the general weakness prevailing in other grains. No. 2 white are selling in this market at 30c per bu., light mixed at 29c, and No. 2 in 1885. The exports from all American mixed at 27%c. At Chicago the market is each day of the past week on the various weak, and many holders concluded to drop their loads the past week. Quotations there are 24%c for spot No. 2, 24%c for October delivery, 25%c for November, and 26%c for December. The New York market is weak and values are gradually settling downwards. The export demand is light, and receipts there have been quite heavy. Quota-

> higher than for spot. DAIRY PRODUCTS.

tions in that market are as follows: No. 2

white, 35%c; No. 3 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed,

311/20311/c. There is considerable specu-

lative trading in that market, with price

The butter market remains firm, and for good stock there is an active demand at a slight advance. Good to choice creamery commands 26@28c per lb., and is not in large supply. Dairy of really choice quality is selling at 18@19c, fair to good at 15@16c, and ordinary at 12@14c. Receipts of good fresh made table butter are inadequate, and the tendency is upwards. The Chicago market is firm and active, strictly fancy selections of creamery selling readily at 25@ 26c per lb, and 1/2c more being obtained in some instances. Choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and similar makes sell at 22@24c per lb.

"Cool weather and more expected is no selected as the foundation of our herd." detriment to the market, and, with a continued scarcity of fancy stock, the tone is firmest on the upper line of values. Receivers do not appear to get more than enough of perfect quality State creamery to satisfy their regular trade and can obtain an advance over present quotations, which

it fills a great many gaps where customers sacrifice a little on quality to save on cost; creamery tubs of best grade are valued at 29c, though the proportion of western equal to that figure is quite small. Fine western equal to that figure is quite small. to that figure is quite small. Fine western goods of current receipts and held stock of attractive quality remain steady, and though York and Philadelphia must advance or evenly divided, dealers are occasionally to be found who report a very good business, and there is also some movement in stock costing 16@20c. Fancy State dairy pails sell well enough when offered, but are in limited stock. Firkins not much in favor, but holders evident ly feel confidence and refuse to offer except on a valuation fully in proportion to other goods. Choice imitation creamery, western dairy and factory, are all steadyenough, but not plenty, nor does there appear to be any not plenty, nor does there appear to be any serious accumulation of lower qualities." tain it would pay a good profit. Several such lots are held in this city, and at other

Quotations in that market are as follows

	<b>4</b>		
	EASTERN STOCK.		
1	Creamery, pails, fancy	30	@31
	Creamery, tubs, fancy	28	@29
,	Creamery, tubs, choice	26	@27
	Creamery, prime	23	@25
	Creamery, good	20	@22
}	Creamery, fair	15	@19
		11	@14
	Creamery, June, fine	22	@23
1	Creamery, June, good	20	@21
	State dairy half-firkin tubs, fancy	25	@26
	State do half-firkin tubs, choice	23	@24
	State do half-firkin tubs, fine, do	20	@22
	State do half-firkin tubs, fair, do	16	@19
	State do half-firkin tubs, ordinary	11	@14
П	State dairy firkins, choice	22	@23
١	State dairy firkins, good	19	@21
	State dairy, Welsh, prime	20	@22
	State dairy, Welsh, fine	18	@19
. 1	State dairy, Welsh, ordinary	15	@17
1	WESTERN STOCK.		
1	WESTERN STOCK.		
1	Western imitation creamery, choice.	17	@18
1	Western do, good to prime	14	@16
١	Western dairy, fine	15	@16
١	Western dairy, good	12	@14
1	Western dairy, ordinary	10	@11
1	Western dairy June	19	@131

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending September 25 were 282,350 lbs., against 470,778 lbs. the previous week, and 276,226 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the correspondng week in 1885 were 1.122.994 lbs.

Western factory, fancy, fresh.....
Western factory, choice......
Western factory, fair to good......

CHEESE.

There has been a veritable "boom" in cheese the past week, and the markets are all higher. At the close of the week the markets were hardly as firm as before the advance, but so far prices have been well maintained. In this market quotations are 11%c for New York full creams, 10%@11c for Michigan, and 9%@10c for Ohio. The Chicago market is higher also, but closed on Saturday owing to a falling off in the demand. Cheddars are quoted there at 111/2c per lb., flats (two in a box) at 12c. and Young America at 12c; choice skims are wanted at 6@7c per lb. The New York market was active early in the week, and under the stimulus of reports of higher prices abroad sellers were able to advance their rates. Some dealers insist the advance has been too rapid to be permanent, but the majority look for a steady market. The Daily Bulletin of Saturday says:

"To what extent the advancing tendency may have exhausted itself this week remains vigor, and the seller seemed to be doing all the advancing of cost. There has, to be sure, been stock carried with expressions of great confidence, and an assumption on the part of holders that the situation has become saving loss would have been a much more satisfactory experience. The deficit in supply does not close up to any extent, and the nome trade prospective seems to be excellent, all of which are nice, comfortable features, but a little more interest among foreign buyers would evidently tuck the market up into more compact form. It looks as though the exporter was simply keeping a moderate trade going while endeavoring to decide whether 2½c per lb higher cost than last year was not a sufficient balance to the was 4,869,828 bu., against 4,625,667 bu. the shrinkage in production, with owners of stock willing to carry and await the result. There has been a little disappointment in the volume of house trade this week, but erpool to-day is 79,500 boxes, the sn at same date since 1880, when it was 57,500 boxes, with cables at 66s."

Quotations in that market yesterday were

٠		•
1	as follows:	
ш		11%@12
;	State factory, fancy, Sept., white	
	State factory, fancy, August, colored.	11%@11%
1	State factory, fancy, August white	1114@111%
ı		11 @11%
	State factory, prime	
1	State factory, good	
	State factory, medium	9 @ 9%
١		814@ 9
	State factory, night skims, common	6 @ 71%
	State factory, night skims, average	8 @ 9
	State factory, night skims, average State factory, night skims, selections. State dead skims	91/4@10
.	State dead skims	4 .@ 51/4
	Ohio flats, fair to good	7 @ 914
u	Ohio flats, fine	101/4@11
- 1		7.00

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 63,231 boxes against 35,492 boxes the previous week and 42,596 boxes the corresponding week ports for the week ending Sept. 25 foot up 2,852,459 lbs., against 3,808,002 lbs. the previous week, and 2,789,625 lbs, two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 4.761.954 lbs. Of the exports, 1,172,940 lbs, were from Montreal. The Montreal Cazette of Friday last says of that market:

"There has been no modification of the distinctly strong character of the cheese market, and if bullish talk can put the price up to over 12c it is surely going there, at least that is what some of the extravagant bulls are known to entertain. There was a brisk market to-day, and judging from the actions of some shippers there seems to have some response from the other side. August goods were placed at 11c, with some extra lots of the last half above that. In Septembers business has not amounted to much so far, but 111/2011/3/c would probably be paid, with many seller holding for 12c. Some private cables quote ahead of the public by several shillings."

The Liverpool market is quoted firm with quotations on American cheese at 55s per cwt., an advance of 5s, per cwt. from the figures quoted one week ago.

MESSES. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB of Syracuse, N. Y., send us the following "In footing the milk records of our herd of cows we find that our entire herd of mature cows which have finished their year's record to date, all that have closed their records Fancy dairies continue scarce and would within a year, average 17166 lbs. 4 ozs. each sell at 19@21c. Medium grades range at and our entire herd of heifers which have 12@18c, but there is very little doing in closed their 2-year-old records in the sam them, but a good inquiry exists for low time average 12409 lbs. This far surpasse grades at 8@9c per lb. At New York there any records which we have heretofore mad has been another advance in prices, with and is very gratifying to us as an evidence fancy stock relatively the strongest. Of that our system of breeding is proving very the market the N. Y. Daily Bulletin says: successful and convinces us that we did not make a mistake in the families which we

and the movement of stock continues large. Manufacturers have been buying quite largely for the past two weeks, and the cents per pound. Concords have been tendency of values is toward a higher

Catawbas have been plenty at 5 to 6 cents. T'OTHER SIDE.

out wool. Importations are out of the question, as prices are too high abroad to To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. It is with some hesitation that I bring myself to send to your paper a few words about the tariff; not that I have shame for my ideas nor fears of their justness, but that my lowly opinions may receive cold neglect from so radical an advocate of protection. I have waited patiently and long without reward, for the coming of some David skilled in the logic of discussion to meet the sophistical giant of the age, "Protection." And now, goaded by the continued ding-dong about a fostering tariff for wool, poor me, Ebenezer Hardup, comes forth from moral silence to give a farmer's opinion about free trade and its turers to secure supplies, with the inevitable result of driving up prices pretty close to First, protection is a selfish policy. There

the importing point, and that is 5@10c per is enough selfish nature born in man without fostering and aggravating it by placing unjust regulations on commerce calculated to excite all the grasping avidity of selfinterest. Let every man be a free commercial agent, say I, and not be forced by a protective tariff to pay a liberal tax into the pockets of a particular class. It is a poor the two previous weeks' transactions. Sales rule that won't work both ways, yet judging from what I have read in the MICHIGAN and Ohio at 36@38c, Ohio delaine FARMER, ye mighty exponents of the protection theory feel greatly wroth over the Michigan X at 33@34c, Michigan X failure of the American hog to enter the ports of Germany; that failure a perfect result of the protection doctrine. "What's sass for the goose is sass for the gander,' hath a boorish sound, but there's much wit in it. Every consistent protectionist should mand and held firmly. The Boston Journal applaud Bismarck's successful champion

Now as to wool: By what just law has an elective government the right to give my neighbor so much bonus per pound on wool, while it makes no effective move to strengthen the price of my wheat? The tariff on wheat does not benefit the farmer the tenth part of one poor farthing, and never can. If it is not selfishness that actuates you, or cries for high wool tariff, 70 cent wheat can be helped. While you distribute the wool bonus through the nedium of the custom house, the wheat

"The London sales have progressed satisfactorily, although a little easier tone was noticed. The market there has advanced so much of late that a halt was to have been expected. It does not look much like a drop n prices when several thousand bales are markets have opened with a large attendance of buyers and prices much higher than the opening prices of last year. In fact the situation abroad is such as to give nothing but encouragement to holders here. The month of September, which has just closed, the wool trade. The sales have been larger for five weeks past than for the same period of any other year, and the market at the

close is in a stronger position than has been known for years. "Throughout the West higher prices are reported than on the seaboard. In Michi-gan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin no wool can be found except at prices admitting of no profit here as the market stands at present. The Texas market has opened for fall wool and extreme prices are asked. One telegram received from there on Thursday stated that 23 cents was asked, with buyers offering 22 cents. Another report gave sales at 20 to 21 cents per pound. There are a large number of buyers in the State, including many from Boston. The San Francisco market is reported firm on all wools, with very high prices named."

review of the market, says:

"In this country wool is being sold up very fast. The Sawyer Woolen Mills of Dover, N. H., bought all the lots for sale here of fine Texas. Some 2,000 bags were taken by them. There is now no choice Texas left here, but the Messrs. Oelrichs & Co.'s purchases, which are held at an advance of five cents a pound, viz., 30c. There have been large sales of fleece at Philadelphia, and carpet wool here; also large lines of pulled wool at high cost. large lines of pulled wool at high cost. Many large holders of Michigan will not name less than 35c now, and of Ohio 37½c to 38c. The richest house in Boston will not sell any for less.

"There are a number of Philadelphians looking over our market. Philadelphia is ten million of pounds of wool short of last season. Of the short supply of American we are sure, by last week's meeting of Ohio farmers, that Ohio is five million pounds short of the clip of 1883; Texas is short of States and Territories are short, save only Oregon and Montana. A very large shortage certainly exists. There are also no slaughtering of sheep now which would make a large stock of pulled as formerly, for everything in the line of pulled wools is

The Philadelphia Record says of that mar-

"Holders feel so confident of the permanent strength of the market that they fre-quently miss opportunities to sell that would be taken advantage of in other conditions of the market. Buyers have apparently abandoned all hope of a reaction to lower prices for wool during the remainder of the present for wool during the remainder of the present year and are seeking to cover early requirements at figures that they were unwilling to pay in the early part of the month, but at which they now find it increasingly difficult to buy. They are handicapped in their efforts to secure higher prices for light weight woolens by the competition of foreign fabrics broader to year or ordered abroad. eign fabrics brought over or ordered abroad before the advance in foreign markets, and by the fact that early orders were booked to a liberal extent in advance of production at the figures ruling a year ago, but the tend-ency of the entire goods market is in sellers' favor, and higher prices seem to be only a question of time. The fight for an advance question of time. The light for an advance will certainly be made on next season's output of heavy weights, and there is little doubt but that it will be successful if the present strength of home and foreign wool markets should continue, as home mills will hen have less to fear from the effects of oreign competition and the improvement in general business will by that time have paved the way for the acceptance of the changed condition of the market by distributors and consumers. With this view of the situation holders of wool at all points are very firm and confident, and the belief is general that a further advance in prices is inevitable."

The evidence is all one way, and manufacturers will soon realize the fact that wool is cheaper now than it can possibly be again before the next clip comes in.

MR. FRED. WALTZ, the well known horiculturist on the Gratiot Road, near this city, is engaged in marketing his crop of Niagara grapes. The vines have borne a

bunches weighed 14 and 15 ounces. Mr.

Waltz says that they can be grown as easily as the Concord, are fully as hardy and are worth a great deal more in the market. He

gon, one from Chili and one from California. At to-day's market wheat, flour and corn were unchanged. Malting barley was 1s lower. Russian oats were dearer.

Mr. L. Thomas, of Metamora, attende fair at Lapeer, and has now \$295 worth perfence relative to a "little game" the swindlers were overhauled at East aw and the money refunded. selling here at 21/4@3 cents per pound, and

onus can be delivered in a different manner. Let some government official be placed in every wheat elevator and pay the bonus direct to the producer; that is the way. It is the tariff simplified. Would the wool growers say to the wheat growers, 'We will guarantee to you so much a bushel for wheat. When wheat is lower than the special price we will make up the difference by certain tax." It goes without dissent the reply would be negative, yet vould it not be fair? Does not tariff set a certain price on

not grow wool at say, present prices." (?) Now in order to make an unprofitable business profitable, the government will tax competition so high that there will be no competition at all, or only at your own figures?" This being so, hasn't every business an equal right to freedom from riv alry? If this independence can not be gained one way should it not be another? But the selfish nature of the protection policy here shows itself. Watch the impending elections, and you will find each locality cares The U. S. Economist of Friday last in its nothing for the protection of any other interest than its own. This is not only selfish, it is politic, for the universal and absolute protection of all our industries is no proridiculous legerdemain. But, is answered, "Protection is the first law of nature." I deny it. If a paying occupation cries for pretection it is a fraud; if unprofitable, either a craven dastard begging off from the cares of life, or a disgustingly overgrown lubber bawling for milk from an over-indulgent parent. There are but two kinds of business, profitable or unprofitable About the relation of the first to the tariff all men ought to agree. As to the other-well, did you ever play "follow your leader' when a boy? Was the boy generally popular who blubbered in a fence corner because he was "stumped." Was he chosen leader? Did the rest quit the fun because the booby wouldn't play? Not in the days of my youth. So in life a business that doesn't pay should not compel support from the one of profit. I hold it an axiom, that it is no loss to a community, large or small, that a business, which must be bolstered up to a paying basis by a bonus

levied on the people, should go down. Now last, through the light of protection see you any other farm product but wool protected? In fact, doesn't the yearly impetus of foreign emigrants to the west lessen the value of farm products? Does not the farmer pay more for protected goods while he receives no benefit from the excellent system himself?

Mr. Editor, the average farmer may be in close circumstances, but he can live when others must starve. He wants to be free and independent as the air lie breathes, as the birds that sing from his fragrant meadows. He is the yeoman and the aristocracy of the land, the peer of all, fearless in his strength, proud of his occu pation, carving his wealth alone, unaided, from the forest and the plain. He now, with independence gained, scorneth odds and asks nothing but a fair field and untrammeled arm.

EBENEZER HARDUP. CARMEL TOWN, Sept. 27

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday, in

its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says:

"Trade is dull and despondent, with no prospect of relief. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 60,431 qrs at 30s 3d, against 72,403 qrs at 30s 6d during the corresponding week last year. Flour is depressed, owing to the larger arrivals of American, and is selling at the lowest rates British millers complain that the known. business in American flour is crushing the native industry. Fine barleys are scarce. Third rate barleys are plentiful. Foreign large crop this season, and the grapes we sampled were of fine flavor. Many of the drawn and three remained—one from Ore-

Sheep and Wool Notes

Some American orders were received at London, but the market had advanced so nuch that they could not be filled.

THE sharp advance in Texas wools in that

State has induced eastern holders to withdraw their stocks from market at present A NUMBER of car-loads of rams have been

shipped from this State to the West within the past three weeks. Prices are low, but on the up grade.

THERE is nothing on the farm to-day which is paying better than a good flock of sheep. Wool must be had, and good mutton is always acceptable. Besides, a flock of sheep is the greatest restorer of fertility yet discovered. More sheep mean more grain to the acre, better pastures, and a larger pocket-book.

THE U. S. Economist says it has been in ormed that the duty on Donskoi wool has been raised from 21/2 to 5 cents a pound at the Custom House, and the question is now pending whether the wools are washed or scoured. If scoured and above sixpence per pound, the duty is to be raised to three

Now is the time for farmers to purchase some good sheep. They are going up every day, and will be twenty-five per cent higher by spring. A large number of good sheep have been slaughtered, and it will take two or three years for the flocks of the State to get back to where they were before Congress foolishly legislated half their value out of

THE shipments of wool from the Australian Colonies up to June 30th, as compared with last year, show a decrease of 14. 261 bales of Victoria, 21,410 bales South Australia, 1,292 bales Queensland, 830 bales Tasmania, or 37,802 bales in all, but there was an increase of 53,132 bales New South Wales and 112 do West Australia. Of the clip as a whole 1,068,000 bales went to London, 52,370 bales to Europe and 25,031 bales

Stock Notes.

MR. J. E. CASE, of Greenville, Montcalm Co., has purchased of Mr. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, the Shorthorn bull calf Major Coombs, by Renick Wildeyes 64189, dam Mollie Coombs, by 2d Duke of Barrington 50877. He was dropped April 11th, 1886, is red in color, and a promising animal.

MR. J. S. FLINT, of Somerset, Hillsdale Co., has sold to T. A. King of Parma, the red roan yearling Shorthorn bull Cadenza Duke, sire Airdrie Belle Duke 3d 54473. dam Diana Gwynne 2d, by Duke of Cadenza wool beyond the pale of competition? If 32224. He took second prize at the State not it misses the mark. Isn't this protec- Fair and tipped the beam at 1,550 lbs. Mr. tion business thus: "Mr. Farmer, you can King places him at the head of his herd.

THE public sale of Shorthorn cattle by W. & A. McPherson, of Howell, Livingston Co., announced for Friday, October 15th, is a very important one from the number of highly bred animals to be offered. There are twenty-four females and six bulls offered, comprising all ages. The families represented are the Victoria, Waterloo, Phyllis, Young Mary and Strawberry. The breeding of each is very fine from the high breeding of the bulls with which they have been topped. The individual merits of the stock to be offered are quite equal to their breeding, d comprise a large number of very choice animals. Catalogues are ready and will be tection at all-nothing but a silly and sent out on application. The sale begins at 2 o'clock sharp, and will be conducted by Mr. J. A. Mann.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. Kalamazoo horses are affected with pin

A Richmond, Macomb County, bee-keepe

The Metamora Bee has "gone over to the majority;" that is, it has ceased to buzz.

Cheboygan was favored with a snow storm on the 1st, the ground being covered for a The State Agricultural Society's loss by the late fair is about \$2,500, against \$5,198 las

Rains have greatly delayed seeding

Kalamazoo County. Many farmers have cores yet to sow. Chas. Mansfield, baggage master at the C. & W. M. depot at Grand Haven, was killed while

upling cars last week. The woolen mill at Columbiaville manufa fichigan Central railroad employes.

exhibition which was put up the first year of the war. They looked perfectly fresh. Chas Cowen, of Flint, was found drowned in two feet of water in Thread Creek, las week. It is thought to be a case of suicide.

At the Owosso fair a can of cherries was o

Dexter may be dull, but Phelps & Ball se ured a good share of the blue ribbons in the arious classes of horses at the Washtenaw County fair recently. A paint mine has been discovered in Huror County, near Cass City, and the product has been pronounced worth \$38 per ton. Mining s to be commenced at once.

Most of the Michigan fairs have met "hard luck" in the shape of uncommonly wet and unpleasant weather. The fairs of the past veek were especially unfortunate The fourth victim of accident on the T., A. & N. M. road in the vicinity of Howe

since construction was begun, was Frank Kosker, shoveler, who was thrown under the train and so mangled that he lived but a few A syndicate has bought up the "town site" property at L'Anse, 4,000 acres of land, water frontage, etc., and will develop the natural resources of stone, glate, iron and lumber.

This is a boom for L'Anse. Plainwell Independent: A farmer who owns some river bottom land below the vil-lage, on which are a number of walnut trees, sold the nuts on the trees for \$1. The Plain-

well boys gathered 55 bushels Plainwell Independent: H. E. Buxton dug five hills of Mammoth Pearl potatoes lately. In the first hill were 67, in the second 69, in the third 78, and in the fourth 84. They made a bushel basket nearly level full.

Port Huron Times: George Tawse, who has charge of the farm of Edgar White, has just completed filling two silos. These silos each contain 145 tons of green cornstalks, and are calculated to feed 50 head of cattle for the next six months.

Burglars opened the safe in Harris' hard-Burgiars opened the sate in Harris nard-ware store at Caro last week, and secured \$250 in money and \$300 in notes. Of this \$120 was fair money, deposited after banking hours. The burgiars were after the whole gate recipes, but "got left."

Kalamazoo Gazette: Within two just passed, three members of Collin fith's family near Vicksburg have crazy, leaving but one son who is still right mind. The father, mother a laughter have lost their reason.

Mrs. Katherine Benedict, of Ypsiland in washing and went out to work, in the deavor to pay for her little home. She the last payment, but, sadly enough, wenjoy it. Overwork made her insan she is now in the asylum at Pontiac.

Caro Advertiser: The failure at Jackson supply the wants of the visitors to the Stair this year, goes to show conclusively a Detroit is about the only place where fair is bound to be a success. It should located at Michigan's metropolis permaner Adolph Gordon was discharged from Jason prison on the 30th ult., the expiration five years' sentence for counterfeiting.
was immediately arrested on a characteristic on the sentence of the s

ars' sentence for counterreland, amediately arrested on a charge mediately while in prison. Moulde counterfeiting while in p other tools were found in his cell a Rev. Henry M. Joy, a Methodist m well known in this State, was thrown well known in this State, was thrown in his carriage at Greencastle, Ind., last wand died on the 30th from injuries received. red to the Nort

For 30 years John Hensel, of Grand'Rag has made his wife Mary the earnings, and she invested them in her name. Now John is 60 years old, and, infirm, but Mary not only refuses to help hout also a share in the money he has ear and she invested. John will go to law compel Mary to "whack up."

Cholera is raging among the swine in Moreo County. One farmer in Lasalle has le 30 fine porkers. This disease, according our best authorities, is easier prevented in cured. Clean quarters, pure water, s sound corn, with a due proportion of of foods, and charcoal now and again are gooditions to insist upon in the yards.

"As dull as Dexter" has been a bywo among some of the more enterprising cit of that place who would like to see bus more lively. But even Dexter is not for ten by the busy burglar, who, though dently interrupted before he had finished his inventory of L. D. Alley's store, got and with some of the necessaries of life in the shape of \$25 worth of hosiery last week. The Grand Haven Lumber Company la

The Grand Haven Lumber Company late; made an unusually large purchase of spin lands, probably the largest deal of the kind ever made in the country. J. S. Pillsbur, the largest owner of pine lands in the Northwest, transferred his entire lumber interest to the Grand Haven company. The purchase comprises 650,000,000 feet of standing pine. Five hundred men will conduct operations this spring. tions this spring.

Chas. Conklin, a desperado well known through the west and Canada, where he has committed many crimes, made his escap from the Grand Rapids jail last week, by means of assistance supposed to have be rendered by his wife. Two padlocks and prison locks were found open, and it thought confederates have gained access the jail as minor offenders and have take impressions of the locks and had keys mad Conklin was arrested for robbing the position of the locks and had keys mad the position of the locks and had keys mad conklin was arrested for robbing the positions at Hart, and was expecting a heavy set

Coldwater Republican: Mr. C. M. Swan ha set out 6% acres to peppermint on his farm in the township of Union, and either this fall or next spring intends to set out 3% acres more, making ten acres in all. Previous to the time of its being wanted he will build a statill. or next spring intends to set out 3% ares more, making ten acres in all. Previous to the time of its being wanted he will build a "still" for distilling the oil, by which time he will have a fully equipped outfit for the conduct of the peppermint business. This is the first instance, to our knowledge, of anybody making a start in that kind of busines in Branch County, though the main part of in Branch County, though the main part of the production of the United States has been from the counties in the western part of this State.

General. The public debt was reduced nearly \$11,000,000 in September.

Bartley Campbell, the author of a number In consequence of pleuro-pneumonia, long has quarantined against Illinois cattle.

The volcanic peak of Pavloff Mountain, Alaska, is said to be in active eruption. An incendiary fire at Knowlesville, N. Y., destroyed 150,000 bushels of wheat in an elevator last week.

The Washington navy yard is to be changed to an ordnance foundry. It will take two years to make the change.

It is said there is a merchant in Charleston, the morning of the earthquake.

A. S. Gage & Co., wholesale millinery goods house at Chicago, failed last week for \$97,000. The liabilities are \$750,000; assets \$650,000. A long bill of exceptions has been filed in the case of the convicted anarchists at Chi-

cago, with the object of obtaining a new trial. Owing to light and unfavorable winds the eacht race between the Mayflower and Gala-ea was declared off. There will be no race. The Rochester tumbler company distributed \$4,000 among their employes as a recognition for faithful service and a bonus for making

Another seismic disturbance occurred at Charleston on the 1st, which dispelled the hopes the people had entertained that the shocks were over.

The schooner which sunk the Oregon last spring has been discovered about nine miles from the scene of the accident, and forms a angerous obstruction

T. J. Cluverius, convicted of murdering his cousin, Lilian Madison, at Richmond, Va., as been refused a new trial and must expi-te his crime on the scaffold. The Canadian Government has sent a steamer to the north shore of the Gulf of St. Law ance to the destitut

Cutting, the American citizen whose treatment by the Mexican Government attracted so much attention a short time ago, will preent a claim for \$50,000 damages

The embalmers of Gen. Grant's body have ued W. J. Arkell for \$500, having failed to collect the bill from the family. Mr. Arkell was the person who selected them for the The family of Samuel Weaver, of Beaver of Dam, O., was poisoned by eating diseased oork. The indications are that the entire will not

mily, consisting of seven persons, will not Two European socialists who were intro-duced to the Manhattan Club at New York by a friend last week, were very coldly re-ceived and the introducer requested to withdraw his friends.

Francis R. Brooks, a Harvard student, sues the college for \$50,000 damages sustained by the explosion of a retort with sulphuric acid in it, while he was making an experiment. He charges carelessness to the professor.

Janitor Titus, of the Collegiate Institute at selvidere, N. J., is on trial for the murder of fillie Smith, a domestic employed in the in-titute. Titus is extremely nervous, and it is selleved will break down before the trial is Policeman Bennett, of Chicago, dropped

dead on his beat last week. He is another victim of the Haymarket riot, on which oc-casion he was knocked down by a bomb ex-plosion and kicked in the side while pros-St. Augustine was chosen as the destine tion of the Apaches sent from Arizona by war department, and the citizens think i have a very superior attraction to beg travelers to the oldest town in the Uni

The reported pleuro-pneumonia in Summit County, O., is proven to be anthrax, a blood disease, which the State Veteriparian thinks was contracted in the malarial districts of the west before the cattle reached the Chicago

stock yards. The barns of Orlando Fordyce, near St Thomas, Ont., were set on fire by a tramp last week and totally destroyed, only the horses and part of the farm implements being saved. The loss is above \$18,000, with insurance for \$600.

The general assembly of the Knights Labor meets at Richmond, Va., this week will continue in session several weeks. T will be between 800 and 1,000 delogates. delegates being elected upon the basis of delegate to every 1,000 members in a Another addition to the casualties in election with the building of the Croton added at New York occurred last week. Dittmer powder works' packing house, with eartridges used in the excavation with the cast of the cast of

October 5.

Cashier Gould, of the Portland, Me., b last week waived the reading of the dictments against him, and was sentence

ten years imprisonment. He turned over ill-gotten gains yet in his possession, ma

At Bingen Station, Pa., the four-year daughter of Mrs. Mary Wagner wandered

on the railroad tracks, just as a special calong. Mrs. Wagner sprang to save her becaught it, but was struck by the train, both child and mother were instantly killed

packed, was blown up by an explosion, four men at work literally blown to f A large manufacturing firm at Hamme A large manufacturing firm at Hammel Ind., has struck a new and original methodisposing of town lots. They have a lasub-division, owned by the firm, and all ployes are required to buy a lot, and stwho decline to do so are discharged. All employes must buy a lot or they stand chance.

B. W. Furlong, of Allapaha, Ga., one of most prominent mill men in the State, comitted suicide last week. He had develo a murderous mania which had led him to tack several persons and was undoubtedly sane. The body of a negro was found bur on his farm and it is thought was a victim his mania.

Harmony, Me., that the town has been turned a camp, all roads and bridges be picketed and all new arrivals being required to give an account of themselves. Alf Hurd, a 16-year-old lad who is not very integent, has confessed to burning Frost & Lauton's buildings. Chicago packing houses have decided up

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Foreign.

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For the above price, v

THE MICHIG

for ONE YEAR to all w

This is just about the cos will give more good soul money than can be had fi

Send in at once and price. Address all orders

Royal Sto The Mo



CALI Blathford's Foals, Lambs substitute. For directions and testimonials of free by E. W. Blatch



Then two year olds have averaged 10 lbs. 8 8-10 o.
This is the Herd from which to get foundation
SMITHS, POWELL & LAMS
When writing always mention Michigan Farmer

DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE-S DOOR VILLAGE, LA PORT breeders of Clydesdale and Cl-one of the firm with reference to st-pedigrees, tracing through sire an undred Stallions and Marce dams and marce

There have been so many incendiary fire

a lockout about the middle of this month, settle the question whether eight or hours shall constitute a day's work. Twe thousand persons will be deprived of emplement by the shut down, which the pack propose shall continue while there can be a small constitute of the shut down, which the pack propose shall continue while there can be a small continue with the case. all continue until they can run

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\$1.75!

the regular subscription will send both the

(WITH H

**MICHIGA** 

BLATCH

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nomas, of Metamora, attended eer, and has now \$295 worth of elative to a "little game". In the was fortunate, however, ers were overhauled at East Sa money refunded.

oo Gazette: Within two wee d, three members of Collins G, ily near Vicksburg have so ing but one son who is still in it. The father, mother and wave lost their reason.

herine Benedict, of Ypsilant, to and went out to work, in the s pay for her little home. She may yment, but, sadly enough, will no Overwork made her insane, a in the asylum at Pontiac. vertiser: The failure at Jackson

ars John Hensel, of Grand Ra

is wife Mary the custodian and she invested them in his 60 years old, and

Mary not only refuses to help he share in the money he has ear exested. John will go to law

s raging among the swine in Mon-. One farmer in Lasalle has los

cherian disease, according the characteristics. This disease, according the critical throughout the control of the control of

ce who would like to see busing

busy burglar, who, though er-rupted before he had finished his of L. D. Alley's store, got away of the necessaries of life in the 25 worth of hosiery and tobacco.

and Haven Lumber Company lately nunsually large purchase of pine bably the largest deal of the kind in the country. J. S. Pilisbury, owner of pine lands in the North-ferred his entire lumber interest and Haven company. The purprises 650,000,000 feet of standing a hundred men will conduct operaturing.

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ordon was discharged from Ja on the 30th ult., the expir sentence for counterfeiting. diately arrested on a charging while in prison. Moulds were found in his cell and or

A large manufacturing firm at Hammond, Ind., has struck a new and original method of disposing of town lots. They have a large sub-division, owned by the firm, and all employes are required to buy a lot, and those who decline to do sq are discharged. All new ary M. Joy, a Methodist minister in this State, was thrown from the at Greencastle, Ind., last went at he 30th from injuries received to been transferred to the Northern inference, and had preached on Greencastle.

most prominent mill men in the State, committed suicide last week. He had developed a murderous mania which had led him to ata mature out mature which that led lim to attack several persons and was undoubtedly insane. The body of a negro was found buried on his farm and it is thought was a victim to There have been so many incendiary fires at

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### Foreign.

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day at Baden-Baden on the 30th ult. Belfast, Ireland, laborers seem to be in the ences being between protestants and catho

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Cholera is still raging in Japan. In nine days 13,345 new cases, and 8,486 deaths were reported. In Tokio the mortality was terrible; in nine days there were 2,352 cases, and 8,472 deaths. Out of the 1,177 wells in Tokio

The ship Petrolia, of St. Petersburg, designed to supply Lubeck, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Holland with Russian petroleum, has arrived at Lubeck with her first cargo. She has 16 hermetically-closed reservoirs, with a capacity of 20,000 quintals. The cargo can be loaded or unloaded in eight hours.

The English colonists of New Hebrides are indignant at the delay in the matter of the evacuation of that colony by the French. They are quite willing to expel the intruders themselves, on the slightest encouragement from the home government, but the latter hesitate to commit the conservatives to a foreign policy they might be compelled to de-fend in parliament.

The coming farmer must cultivate skill in the use of mechanics' tools and the manage ment of farm machinery. On most regulated in which to attend to odd jobs. This is well. Now let such farmers look into the merits of the Holt portable forge. This forge, and set of tools to go with it is made by the Holt Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio. With an outfit like this many a job of blacksmithing can be done at home, and the sons who are growing up on the farm will develop an acquaintance and skill in the use of such tool as will save them many a dollar in money besides cultivating the necessary skill and knowledge of the care of machinery which will continue to become a more important ac

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A capable farm hand, one who can undertak A capable larin halad, one was a care of stock in the winter. A good tenan house will be furnished. Must be a married man and a Protestant. For particulars addres care of successful be furnished. Must house will be furnished. For particulars address man and a Protestant. For particulars address Holt, Holt, Mich.

FOR SALE.

Shropshire-Down Sheep & Poland-China Pigs Twenty head of ewes and ewe lambs at low figures. The ewes to be bred to a fine registered ram. Also a few head of registered Poland China boars, fit for service, at reasonable prices. Address T. D. STRONG. 8284t Box 727, Tecumseh. Mich.

FOR SALE!

Light Brahmas, White Cochin and B. B. H. Game Bantams (young stock). I am obliged to close out my stock of pure-bred Poultry. Nov. nce to get good stock at very lover from F. D. NICHOLS,
Berrien Springs, Mich.

CINCINNATI (0.) CORRUGATING CO.

OHIO Improved CHESIER ROUGH Not subject to cholers. 788 solid in 1885. Largest shipment of any breed by any firm in the world. Two weighed 2806 lbs. Send for description of this fa-mous breed. Also fowls. The L. B. Silver Co., Cleveland, O., U. S.A.

# $\$1.75! \equiv \$1.75!$

For the above price, which is just 25c more than the regular subscription price of the FARMER, we will send both the

## "DETROIT WEEKLY TRIBUNE

-AND-

## THE MICHIGAN FARMER

(WITH HOUSEHOLD,)

for ONE YEAR to all who will

## ORDER THEM PREVIOUS TO OCTOBER 1st

This is just about the cost of the white paper, and will give more good sound reading matter for the money than can be had from any other source.

Send in at once and get the benefit of the low price. Address all orders to

MICHIGAN FARMER, DETROIT, MICH.

## BLATCHFORD'S

## Royal Stock Food!



The Most Complete Feeding Meal Ever Made.

A Compound Food proper, not ordinary oil meal, but excep-ionally rich in digestible albuminoids, oil & valuable nutrients Unequalled for ALL Kinds of Stock. To mix with corn fodder, oats, hay, bran, chaff, straw, roots & ensligge, keeping the animal in perfect condition and greatly enriching and increasing the flow of milk. Costs less than one and a half cents per pound.

CALF-REARING MEAL

Blathford's Royal Calf-Meal is invaluable for rearing Calves, Foals, Lambs and Pigs in strong, healthy, thrifty condition thout the aid of new milk. Positively no Scours. No farmer should be without this perfect kubstitute. For directions and testimonials send for "Pamphlet on Feeding," issued and E. W. Blatchford & Co., Chicago, Ill



LARGEST HERD AND LARGEST AVERAGE MILK RECORDS RECORDS
Three Cows have averaged over 20,000 lbs. in a year.
Five Cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year.
Ten cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.
Twenty-five cows have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year
sixty-three, including fourteen 3-year olds and twenty
one 2-year olds have averaged 12,785 lbs 5 ozs in a year

BUTTER RECORDS.

Five cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 oss. in a week.
Nine cows have averaged 19 lbs. ½ oz. in a week.
11 three year olds have averaged 13 lbs. 2 oss. in a week
This is the Herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of Stock.

SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.
When writing always mention Michigan Farmer.

OOR PRAIRIE LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATION

DOOR VILLAGE, LA PORTE CO., IND.,

EXTERS and breeders of Clydesdale and Cleveland Bay Horses. Choice elected by one of the firm with reference to style, action and quality, comwith good pedigrees, tracing through sire and dam to the prize-winners of Great.

One Hundred Stallions and Marces to select from Also Colts from real sires and dams and graces of our own breeding. [37 Call and see them. Corrected solicited. Prices reasonable. Address above.



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## PUBLIC SALE

of Highly-Bred

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOWELL, MICH.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1886.

We shall offer at public sale, on the above de

Thirty Head of our very best Animals.

24 Cowsand Heifers

1 BULL FOUR YEARS OLD Some of the Cows and Heifers will have calves at foot and the others are mostly due to calve during the fall and winter. The families offered are

Oxford Vanquish, Flat Creek, Young Marys, Young Phyllis, Waterloo and Strawberry.

and will be mailed on application.

Reduced Fare on D. L. & N. R. R. to Sa Wm. McPherson, Sr.,

Alex. McPherson. J. A. MANN. Auctioneer.

AUCTION!

I have concluded to offer my entire herd of THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1886.

The herd consists of twenty-eight females of all ages, and 12 males, and the families represented are the *Phoenix, April Morn and Souvenir.*The cattle are all in good breeding condition, free from defects, and largely of my own breeding. The entire herd will be offered without reserve. Catalogues with full pedigrees of the cattle, with cepious notes on their breeding, will be sent on application. Sale begins at 1 p. m. Stock open for inspection at any time previous to sale.

to sale.

Terms—One year's time on approved paper. Lunch at 12 o'clock noon. Sale begins promptly at one o'clock. Catalogues furnished on application. My farm is located a little over a mile west of Mason, and teams will be in attendance at incoming trains on day of sale to take visitors to the farm.

Mason, Ingham County, Mich. J. A. Mann. Auctioneer. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer. 87-21-25-05

Holstein-Friesian Cattle at Auction,
Messrs. S. L. DRAKE & SONS, of Sullivan,
Ohio, will sell their ENTIRE Herd of thoroughbred recorded Holstein-Friesian cattle at public
sale on the Fair Grounds at

WELLINGTON, LORAIN CO., OHIO. WELLINGTON, LORAIN CO., OHIO,

Wednesday, Oct. 20, '86. SALE TO COMMENCE AT TEN O'CLOCK, A M

This herd of cattle contains the celebrated nine year old cow "SAAPKE." Saapke gave over 70 lbs. per day as a four-year-old; she has given an increased yield every year since, and during the past season has given over 97 lbs. in a day without forcing,, and nearly 2,800 lbs. in a month, making her one of the most remarkable cows in the United States. Messrs. Drake & Sons have 23 head, mostly females, descendants of this celebrated cow, one of which has given during the past season over 82 lbs. per day, and several others have remarkable records. All of these animals are very choice.

This herd contains the celebrated cow "JEN-NIE G," with a milk record of over 83 lbs. in a day, and with a daughter who has made a fiveyear old record of 71 lbs. in a day.

The owner of this remarkable herd is selling them simply on account of age and failing health The herd will be sold absolutely without reserve and without any by-bidders.

Mr. C. W. Horn will also sell at the same time 10 to 15 choice animals from his herd, including several descendants from his marvellous cow "MOLLY BAWN."

A full descriptive catalogue will be sent free to all applicants, for which, or further informa-SALE TO COMMENCE AT TEN O'CLOCK, A M

"MOLLY BAWN."

A full descriptive catalogue will be sent fret to all applicants, for which, or further information, address S. L. DRAKE & SONS, Sullivan, 0 S21-3t or C. W. HORR, Wellington, Ohio.

Col. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer, Kalamazoo, Micl

## FOR SALE. The Michigan State Agricultural College offer or sale at very reasonable prices:

Four registered Merino rams. Two Southdown rams. Two Sorthdown rams.
Two Berkshire boars, one year old.
Poland-China and Berkshire pigs, three to fiv

Shorthorns of both sexes, good individuals an of excellent breeding. All stock registered o eligible. Address SAM'L JOHNSON,
Prof. of Agriculture and Sup't of Farm.

## **Ground Oil Cake** OLD PROCESS.

Now is the time to buy the genuine article cheat To be had in Michigan of F. Yan Driele & Co., Grand Rapids. Mayor Ranney, Kalamazoo. T. B. Taylor, Jackson City Mills, Jackson. W. S. Penfield, 219 Woodward Ave., Detroit. W. S. Penneus, 219 Woods and Joseph Hughes, Esq., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Sur.—Having used your Star brand of Old Pr
cess Oil Cake Meal, I can cheerfully recommen
it to farmers and stockmen. Yours truly,
J. C. STERLING,
Secretary Mich. State Ag'l Society.

Ask for STAR \* brand, manufactured only l JOSEPH HUGHES & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

## FOR SALE,

at Farmers' Prices, pure Jerseys of both sexes from one of the grandest herds in Michigar From a few weeks old up to three years; ped grees unexceptionable. Also a grand four yes old Holstein cow, with her yearling (bull) an spring (heifer) calves. These latter at a gree bargain if taken together.

E. J. HARGRAVE,
au10-8t\* Oaklawn Farm, Bay City, Mich.

Percheron Horses

Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Isle, Wayne County, Mich. Pure bred Stallions, Brood Mares & young stock of all ages. Also high grade stock. De-scriptive catalogues mailed to applicants.

## Michigan Breeders.

CATTLE .- Shorthorns.

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale

J. COOK, Owose, breeder of Shorthor Cattle, Poland China swine and Shropshir ep. Stock for sale. Write for prices an o20'85tf A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breede of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Craggs at head of hero Choice young bulls for sale.

A RTHUE ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Romeo 27750 by 23d Duke of Airdrie and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 37624 at head. Correspondence solicited.

CHARLES F. MOORE, breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle, St. Clair, Mich. Stock for Sale. Correspondence promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Barone Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eye families. Young stock for sale. June8-1y HIBBARD & SON, Bennington, Sniawas-see Co., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Berk-shire swine and Merino sheep. All stock record-ed. Stock for sale.

R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Choice Shorthorns of the best milking and beef making qualities for sale. Correspondence solicited. idence so-jny20-13 P. KELSEY, Clay Ridge, Ionia, Ionia Co.

L. breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Lipal families Young Mary, Phyllis, Gwynn Pansy. Also recorded Berkshires and I Chinas. Correspondence solicited.

T A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm. Bancroft Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Short horns of the Victoria and Stapleton Lass familie with Lord Raspberry 2d 48633 at head of herd Stock for sale

MEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene

T see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthor Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Re Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai7-1y\* W. ARMS, Portland, breeder of Shorthor cattle of the Young Mary and other populs strains of blood. Young bulls for sale. 829-13 HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthard The breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. ja15-ly

T L. MILLS, Bancroft, Shiawassee County breeder of Shorthorn Pattle. Families rented: Pomona, Phylin and Young Mary. sepondence will receive prompt attention. je29'6-26t\*atp

J. A. DEVINE, Holly, breeder of Shortho Cattle of well-known strains of blood. Co JAMES D. BOTSFORD, Osceola, Centre, Livingston Co. Breeder of thoroughbred Knorthorns, registered and grade Merino Sheep. Stock for Sale. June3-1y

breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of leading tribes, herd headed by Gloster Wild Eyes 56239. Also Hambletonian and Percheros horses, Highland Scotch sheep and Jersey Red swine.

JOHN JOY, Atlas, Genesee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Young stock for sale. jy15-1

jy15-1 JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and helfers for sale. Correspondence solicited. JOSEPH SYKES, North Plains Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Fashionable families and color (red); stock for sale; correspondence solicited. Muir, Ionia Co. disty

KELLEY & FLINT, Kelley's Corners, Lena-wee Co., breeders of thoroughbred Shert-horns—Rose of Sharon, White Rose, Young Mary, Phyllis and Gwynne families. Airdrie Belle Duke 3d 10644 at head. Stock for sale. L. BROOKS, Novi, Oakland Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Jersey Red swine; stock for sale. Write for prices. my29

N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. jai-ly\* M A. GROW, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, registered Merino sheep and Poland China swine. Write for prices,

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Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose. Correspondence promptly answered.

S CHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breede of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Polane China swine Ab stock recorded. Stock for sale H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n28 26

THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural College, Mich., breeds Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire and Poland-China swine, Merino and South down sheep. A choice lot of animals always on sale at very reasonable prices. Address Sam' Johnson, Sup't of the Farm. W. E. BOYDEN, proprietor Spring Brook Stock Farm, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Merino Sheep, Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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oughbred Merino Sheep, registered in Vermoni
Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of
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EZRA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County breeder of Berkshire swine of the best known recorded stock. Stock for sale. s30-36

W. G. CAVAN. Brampton, Ont., importer shires. Stock for sale. Letters promptly an-swered.

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A very fine Holstein-Friesian bull. Five years old; sired by Lenox 407 (H. H. B.); dam, Charetta 538 (H. H. B.). Will be sold at a great sacrifice if taken soon; or will exchange for a helfer of same breed. Call on or address 87-tf C. F. GILLMAN Pewamo, Mich.

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Shorthorns For Sale. Bulls, heifers, cows, and calves of choice milk-ing strains and sired by high bred bulls. For particulars address

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Parties desiring a first class bull will find it to their interest to look our stock over before buying elsewhere. They are of high individual merit and broeding. Prices low; terms easy. Address

was now knee-deep in the mud, and I knew

and sure fire. I drew this, and having

twined the reins about the whipstock,

the iron handle just sliding down.

"Now I had him. My cart was almost

new, with a stout frame of white oak, and

and service. I did not believe that any or

the villain might try to judge about where

sat, and shoot up through the top of the cart

"Of course I knew now that my unex

pected passenger was a villain, for he must

have been awake ever since I started, and

nothing else in the world but absolute vil-

lainy would have caused him to remain quiet

so long and then start up in this peculiar

place. The thumping and pushing grew

louder and louder, and pretty soon I heard a

"I lifted my head up so as to make him

think that I was sitting in my usual place,

and then asked him what he was doing

"'Let me out and I'll tell ye,' he replied.

"'I got in here to sleep on your rags,' he

"Let me out or I'll shoot ve through the

"Just at that moment my horse's feet

struck the hard road, and I knew that the

rest of the route to Jackson would be good

going. The distance was twelve miles. I

slipped back upon the footboard and took

the whip. I had the same horse then I've

got now; a tall, stout, powerful bay mare.

and you may believe there's some go in her.

At any rate, she struck a gait then that even

astonished me. She had had a good mess of

'O, save me! I'm a dead man!' Then I

made a shuffling noise as though I were fall-

ing off, and finally settled down again on

"The man called out to me twice more

pretty soon after this, and as he got no re

ply he made some tremendous endeavors to

break the door open, and as this failed him

he made several attempts upon the top. But

I had no fears of his doing anything there,

for the top of my cart is framed in with

dovetails and each sleeper bolted to the

posts with an iron bolt. I had it made so

that I could carry heavy loads there. By-

and-by, after all else had failed, the scamp

commenced to holler 'whoa' to the horse.

and kept it up until he became hoarse. All

this time I kept perfectly quiet, holding the

reins firmly and poking the beast with the

"He wasn't an hour in going that doze

miles, not a bit of it. I hadn't much fear,

perhaps I might tell the truth and say that I

had none, for I had a good pistol, and more

than that my passenger was safe, yet I did

feel glad when I came to the old flour barrel

factory that stands at the edge of Jackson

village, and in ten minutes more I hauled up

in front of the tavern and found a couple of

"'Well, old feller,' says I, as I got down

"'Who are you?' he cried, and his voice

trembled a little, too, as he asked the ques-

"'I am the man you tried to shoot,' I told

"'Where am I? Let me out!' he velled

"'Look here,' said I, 'we've come to a

safe stopping place, and mind ye I've got a

revolver ready for ye the moment you show

"By this time the two hostlers had come

to see what was the matter, and I explained

it all to them. After this I got one of them

to run and find the sheriff, and tell him

what I believed I'd got for him. The firs

streaks of daylight were now just coming

up, and in half an hour it would be broad

and went round to the back of the wagon

nen cleaning down some stage horses.

you've had a good ride, haven't ve?"

"'How'd ye git in?" I asked

human voice.

said.

answered.

head,' he velled.

velled pretty loud.

at me, so I sat down on the footboard.

carefully slipped down into the mud, and as

THE TWO SILENCES.

There are two silences. The one Is of the lips that breathe no word In answer to love's pleading voice; But when the deepest heart is stirred, Tre tones of love are audible In flushing cheeks and beaming eyes, That ne'er was language more complete Than that expressed in gentle sighs.

"Where are your folks?" he asked, in a But when the soul is cold and mute; sharp cracked voice, that startled me so that When eyes, no longer eloquent I spilled the milk and choked the baby. Responsive to love's fire, are dim, Don't lie to me, now, for I know where And when no falt'ring red is blent hey a.e as well as you do.' Among the pale pink roses of the face-Then there is silence truly blank and lone Love, let thy lips be dumb, if but thy heart

OCTOBER.

The crimson and the gold,

The wayside aster nestling,

The radiance amber-colored.

The dew-drop's lustre showing

The forest leaves now falling,

Fast thro' the songless air-

Miscellaneous.

THE CHIMNEY CUPBOARD.

"Girls never do anything in stories," said

Margaret Barber, impatiently throwing down

her magazine; "It is always the boys who

and took care of the baby, while her mothe

"But Horace killed the bear!" interrupt

back Pingree came along. If that story

could be printed there would be a girl in it

that did something, for I was the boy, and I

was the baby, and did nothing but scream.

"Oh, yes, Aunt Hannah," cried Mar-

Aud although the plump old lady shook

"Do you see that cupboard there by the

"To be sure," and Margaret's mother,

who, with her daughter, was making her

quite distresses me, it spoks so old-fashioned

with its doors. I should have it taken out

"No doubt," said Aunt Hannah; "but

that has been a serviceable part of the house

in its day. It was framed in and finished

up when the chimney was built, with little

rolls of money belonging to a great many

different individuals, in that little cupboard,

ber well that father was very much opposed

to having anything to do with settling the

"'They are an ill-tempered family,'

hunch-back is like an evil spirit to deal with

money, and holds his notes for the same,

injustice, and consequently there will be

trouble, that some one else must settle be-

vet that very night papers came to him from

"I was in the trundle bed, and was sup

he insists that he is so in intellect, and re-

thing, and that makes it a hard matter to

"'I know it,' replied my father. 'Son

"'I think I will drive into Hartford, and

ask Esquire Elsworth what his opinion is in

regard to the course that ought to be pur-

sued with that poor fellow. I guess you had

better go with me. You and Hannah will

"But Hannah will have to stay alor

"'That she can do. Is she not ten year

old this very day? No possible harm car

with baby if I go,' hesitated my mother.

"The next morning he repeated

never broken or even subdued.'

one is to have a trial with him.'

words to my mother, and added:

be wanting something new?

his father's papers.

"When Captain Pingree died, I remem.

the stones of the great chimney.

Tell us about it, Hannah.".

relented, presently, and said:

garet, "do tell us!"

if the house was mine."

fireplace ?"

"I'm sure," said her grandmother, "that

do things."

knitting, he said:

In air and sea and sky,

Her frosty lover nigh,

I know by all these tokens

I know by beauty's token.

Its silken purple fold,

"To Hartford,' I managed to articulate, at the same time pushing a low chair to-Will answer in love's reassuring tone! ward the poor creature, thinking to appease -The Saturday Traveler his evident ill-humor by politeness.

such unfortunates.

"To my horror he passed by the chair, and seated himself in the foot of the cradle, The baby was terrified, now, and giving up coughing, began to scream at the top of his powers. I bent over to take him in my arms, but the hunchback snarled with an evil leer:

away, leaving me with my little charge.

"About the middle of the forenoon, as I

the outer door, and immediately that hunch-

back, Pingree, came walking in. Oh, how

frightened I was! It makes my flesh creep

even now, to think of it. He was an ugly,

missnapen creature, with a repulsive leer o

his face, instead of the sweet, patient ex-

pression that draws one's heart out to most

"'Let the young one alone until you fetch me that tin trunk of papers that my brother left here last night. You saw the box, didn't vou?

"I nodded my head, too much frightened o speak.

""Where is it? Quick now!"

"I pointed to the cupboard, and greatly to the relief of the baby and myself, he rossed the room.

"'Locked! he shouted, trying the door. 'Open it, young one!' " 'Father has the key,' I stammered

"Think of some other way to open i then. How would your father open it if the key was lost? Think quick as you can, or I will kill the baby, wring its slim, white neek as I would a chicken's; then I will set the house on fire and burn up them con-

founded notes and you with them, so that

in the story you have been reading, Lucy you won't blab.' washed the dishes, swept the kitchen floor. "A multitude of confused thoughts rushed through my brain, and upon one of them, half a memory and half a suggestion, I seized with desperation. At the dawn of hope ed the young girl, still so impatiently that in my heart, my courage returned, and goher grandfather laid down his newspaper ing to the lower door of the cupboard I turntook off his steel-bowed glasses, and looking ed the knob that held a button on the inside, across the room at a still pretty, plump old

and opened it. lady who was slowly rocking and swiftly "The bottom of the cupboard, and the one broad shelf above it, my mother used as "Washed the dishes, swept the floor, and a huge work basket, and it was well filled took care of the baby, did she? That is with family sewing and mending. Clearing just what your Aunt Hannah was left to do the shelf, and setting the little splint thread the day she was ten years old, when father and thimble basket in a chair near at hand, and mother went to Hartford, and hunch-

I said as steadily as I could: "'The upper cupboard door is always kept locked, and my father carries the key in his pocket; but the bottom shelf of the upper cupboard is loose, and if you crawl in upon this shelf on your hands and knees and raise your back up against the shelf above, you can misplace it so that one end will come off the slat that holds it, and all her head at her brother, to begin with, she the things upon it will come rattling down. I know about it, for I did it myself once when I was a little girl, and it did : great deal of mischief. Your brother's tin trunk sits upon that shelf, I know, for saw it there when father opened the door to first visit at the quaint old homestead. "It get his pocket-book just before he wen away."

"You know how to misplace the shelf get in and misplace it youself,' said the hunchback.

"'I can not,' I replied. 'I used to play in there when I was a little thing, but now the cupboard will hold me no longer.' "He looked me over, (I was large for my

secret drawers that pull out from between age), saw that I spoke the truth, and pro-"My father was quite a business man for ceeded to crawl in upon the shelf himself, those times; he was town clerk and treasursaving in a tone of authority: er for years, and he settled all the estates of all the people who died, far and near, so

them see me here; it would be too ridiculous. there were always packages of papers and Do you near?"

"I nodded my head, too anxious for the

success of my plan to speak. "No sooner did he draw the last club foot upon the shelf than I slammed the door to- When I reached the yard I found the clouds butt of the whip, and she went along faster ng the brass key from mother's thread basket. I put it in the lock and turned it upon heard him say to my mother, 'and that him. As the strong bolt slipped into its place, I ran back and dropped into the very fast, yet it struck me that the beast His father has advanced him a good deal of cradle with the screaming baby. I had been strong enough for anything but a moment

yet now he intends to share alike with the before, now I was so weak I could not stand. other heirs. They will not submit to such "My little brother hushed his crying the pans and a lot of loose rags. moment my head sank in his baby lap, and putting his tiny, cool fingers upon my face, sides me. I can have nothing to do with it.'

he laughed in merry glee. "My father was honest in that decision "The hunchback, when he found himself caught, yelled like a caged demon; but I road led directly through this wood, and, as the Judge of Probate, authorizing him to act knew that the cupboard door was of heavy as administrator, and before bed time one of plank, that the lock and hinges were strong, not far from twelve miles. The moon was the Pingree brothers came in secretly by the and I felt perfectly safe. I knew, too, that in the east, and as this road ran nearly west back way, fetching a little tin trunk full of there was a crack under the door so wide I should have light enough. I had entered that air enough would pass to keep him the wood and had gone, perhaps, half a mile from suffocating.

posed to be asleep, but I heard him say, as "His threats were so terrible to listen to father locked the tin trunk into the cupthat I began to sing hymns to the baby as exclamation of astonishment; but that was soon as I could find my voice, and it was not all. I heard another exclamation from · "'The notes that father held against my not long before he was quiet, save an occa- another source! brother are in there, and he is so determined sional appeal to my sympathy, to tell me how to get hold of them that we dare not keep uncomfortable he found his cramped posithem in the house another night. He is like tion, and begging me to let him out. I was knew that the sound I had heard was very a baby, sir, his mind being as dwarfed as sorry enough for him, but my fear lest he close to me. As the hind wheels came up I his body; but because he is a man in years, should harm the baby overcame my pity.

sents any interference by a legally appointed I never shall forget the look that passed be- side to the other of my wagon, and I could guardian. Since mother died he has never tween them whem I told them of my prison- also feel the jar occasioned by the movebeen under the least restraint. He has had er. Father unlocked the cupboard door, ment. It was simply a man in my cart! I but the poor hunchback had remained so knew this on the instant. You may have his own will and his own way in everylong in his cramped position that he could noticed my cart as I came up this evening. deal with him. He recognizes no law of not stir. Father pulled him out, carried him The main part of it opens behind, and there obedience or submission, as his will was in his arms and put him in bed, and mother

> "He was sick for three months, and the fully. That illness was a turning-point in his life. He lived for several years a quiet, humble, Christian life, respected and be-

bathed and rubbed him.

loved.

"At his death he willed everything that he possessed to me, in gratitude, he said, for my saving him from crime by locking him in the cupboard, as he was fully resolved, if he could not obtain the papers to burn the dwelling. He said also that his imprisonment in the cupboard broke his stubborn will, but mother's patience and kindness in come to her, and she can care for baby as his long illness softened his hard heart."

well as his mother herself,' pleasantly said "The girl did do something in that tory," said Margaret, going across the room to give Aunt Hannah a hug and a kiss. and then going to peep into the cupboard. "Oh, Grandpa, isn't it a pity you can't remember it?"

heard it told of so often; but Uncle Pin- time I had got a rod from the hole. gree and I were great friends, and once I was kneeling by the cradle, feeding the baby cupboard and show me just how he lay there the world, and I am pretty cool and clearwith bread and milk, there was a rattle at that long day when Hannah and 1 were his headed under difficulty. In a very few mojailers."-N. E. Farmer.

## AN UNWELCOME PASSENGER.

A cold winter's night found a stage load of us gathered about the warm fire of a tavern barroom in a New England village. Shortly after we arrived, a pedlar drove up and ordered that his horse should be stabled for the night. After we had eaten supper we renaired to the barroom, and as soon as the ice was broken the conversation flowed freely. Several anecdotes had been related, and finally the pedlar was asked to give us a story, as men of his profession were generally full of adventure and anecdote. He was a short, thickset man, somewhere about forty years of age, and gave evidence of great physical strength. He gave his name as Lemuel Viney, and his home was in Dover, N. H.

"Well, gentlemen," he commend knocking the ashes from his pipe and putting it in his pocket, "suppose I tell you of about the last thing of any consequence that happened to me? You see I am now right from the far west and on my way home for winter quarters. It was about two months ago, one pleasant evening, that I pulled up at the door of a small inn in a small village in Haucock County, Ind. I said 'twas pleasant; I meant 'twas warm, but it was cloudy and likely to be very dark. I went in and called for supper, and had my horse taken care of, and after I had eaten I sat down in the barroom. It began to rain about eight o'clock, and for awhile it poured hard and it was very dark outdoors.

"Now, I wanted to be in Jackson early the next morning, for I expected a load of goods there for me, which I meant to dispose of on my way home. The moon would rise about midnight, and I knew that if it did not rain I could get along very comfortably through the mud after that. So I asked the landlord if he would not see that my horse was fed about midnight, as I wished to be off before two. He expressed some surprise at this and asked me why I did not stop for breakfast. I told him that I had sold my last load about all out, and that a new lot of goods was waiting for me at Jackson, and I wanted to be there for them before the express agent left in the morning. There were a number of people about while I told this, but I took little notice of them, one man only arresting attention. I had in my possession a small package of placards which I was to deliver to the sheriff at Jackson, and they were notices for the detection of a notorious robber named Dick Hardhead. These bills gave a description of his person, and the man before me answered very well to it. In fact, it was perfect. He was a tall, well-formed man, rather slight in frame, and had the appearance of a gentleman, save that his face bore those hard, cruel marks which an observing man cannot mistake for anything but the index of a villainous disposition.

"When I went up to my chamber I aske the landlord who that man was, describing oats, the night air was cool, and she felt the suspicious individual. He said he did like going. In fifteen minutes we cleared not know him. He had come there that af- the woods, and away we went at a great ternoon, and intended to leave some time pace. The chap inside kept yelling to be let during the next day. The host asked me out, and threatening to shoot if I didn't let why I wished to know, and I simply told him out. Finally, he stopped, and in a few him that the man's countenance was moments came the reports of a pistol, one, familiar, and I wished to know if I had ever two, three, four, one right after the other, been acquainted with him. I resolved not and I heard the balls whiz over my head. If to let the landlord into the secret, but to I had been on my seat, one of those balls hurry on to Jackson and there give informalif not two of them, must have gone through tion to the sheriff, and perhaps he might me., I popped up my head again and gave a "'If any one comes to the door, don't let reach the inn before the villain left; for had no doubts with regard to his identity.

"I had an alarm watch, and having set it to give the alarm at one o'clock, I went to sleep. I was aroused at the proper time, and the footboard. I now urged up the old mare immediately got up and dressed myself. by giving her an occasional poke with the ether, and turned the button, then catch- all passed away, and the moon was shining than ever. brightly. The hostler was easily aroused, and by two o'clock I was on the road. The mud was deep and my horse could not travel made more work than there was any need of, for the cart was nearly empty, my whole stock consisting of about half a dozen tin

> "However, on we went, and in the course of half an house I was clear of the village. and at a short distance ahead lay a large track of forest, mostly of great pines. The near as I could remember, the distance was when my wagon wheels settled, with a bump and a jerk, into a deep hole. I uttered an

"What could it be? I looked quickly around but could see nothing, and yet I felt something beside the jerk of the hole. "Father and mother came at sunset, and I heard something roll or tumble from one is room enough within for quite a party, providing they'd stow themselves close enough. Of course I felt puzzled. At last whole of that time mother nursed him faith- I wondered if some poor fellow had not taken this method to obtain a ride. But I yourself. Now lie quiet.' soon gave this up, for I knew that any decent man would have asked me for a ride and taken it comfortably. My next idea was that somebody had got in there to sleep. But this passed away as quickly as it came, for no man would have broken into my cart for that purpose. And that thought, gentlemen, opened my eyes. Whoever was in

daylight. In less than that time the sherif came and two other men with him. I told there had broken in. "My next thoughts were of Mr. Dick him the whole story in a few words, exhibit ed the handbills I had for him, and then he Hardhead. He had heard me say that my load was all sold out, and of course he supmade for the eart. He told the chap inside osed that I had some money with me. And who he was, and that if he made the least n this he was right, for I had over \$2,000. resistance he'd be a dead man. But mind you, the sheriff didn't tell him the suspi-I also thought that he meant to leave the cart when he supposed I had reached a safe cion we had about him. Then I slipped the place, and then either creep over and shoot iron wrench out, and, as I let the door down ne or knock me down, or perhaps slip out the fellow made a spring. I caught him by "I supposed all through my childhood and ask for a ride, or something of that sort. the ankle and he came down on his face,

It was not daylight, and the moment I saw the chap I recognized him. He was the very "Now, I never make it a point to brag of coaxed the funny little man to get into the myself, but yet I have seen a great deal of man I had suspected, and his fine black clothes were pretty well covered with lint and dirt. He was marched off to the lockup, and I told the sheriff I should remain in ments my resolution was formed. My horse

town all day. "After breakfast the sheriff came down I could slip off without any noise. So I to the tavern and told me that I had caught drew my revolver-I never travel in that the very bird, and that if I would remain country without it-it is a six-barreled one until the next morning I should have the reward of \$200 which had been offered. I found my goods all safe, paid the express agent for bringing them from Indianapolis, the cart passed on I went behind it and exand then went to work to stow away in my amined the hasp. The door of the cart lets cart, I found the bullet holes in the top of down, and is fastened by a hasp which slips my vehicle just as I expected. They were over a staple, and is then secured by a padin a line, about five inches apart, and had I lock. The padlock was gone, and the hasp been where I usually sit, two of them would was secured in its place by a bit of pine have hit me somewhere about the small of stick, so that a slight push from within could the back and passed upward, for they break it. My wheel-wrench hung in a leather were sent with a heavy charge of powder, bucket on the side of the cart, and I quickly took it out and slipped it into the staple, and his pistol was a heavy one. "On the next morning the sheriff called

upon me and paid me \$200 in gold, for he had made himself sure that he had got the nade on purpose for hard usage, heavy loads villain. After an early dinner I set out, and here I am. I've sold my load all out, and dinary man could break out. I got on to my am now ready to lay up for the winter. I cart as noiselessly as I got off, and then found a letter in the office at Portsmouth for urged my horse on, still keeping my pistol me, from the sheriff of Hancock County. handy. I knew at the distance of half a and he informed me that Mr. Hardhead is mile further I should come to a good hard now in prison for life." road, and I allowed my horse to pick his So ended the pedlar's story. In the morn

own way through the mud. It was about ing I had the curiosity to look at his cart, ten minutes after this that I heard a motion and I found the four bullet holes just as he in the cart, followed by a grinding noise, as had told us, though they were now plugged though some heavy force were being applied up with phial corks. Viney came out as I to the door. This continued some moments | was looking and showed me the prints of and then came a heavy thump, as though the villain's feet upon the cart. They were the sole of a boot were applied to the door. plain, and must have been given with great I said nothing, but the idea struck me that

A Big Game of Poker.

I heard a story the other day about the national game of poker which rather discounts the tough poker yarns which from time to time appear in the papers of the West. A number of gentlemen were sitting on the chairs in front of the Ebbitt House when the subject of poker came up. Stories of several games were told and laughed over, when a gentleman who had wild herd as they retired to more renot said a great deal up to that time re-"'Let me out of this!' he cried and he marked:

"Well, boys, your stories of big games are good enough, but I sat in a game one time where the pot was worth paying for. It was in 1865, soon after Lee's surrender. There were six or seven of us at Atlanta, and a game of poker was proposed. The ante "'Tell me what you're in there for,' I was fixed at \$1,000 and the limit at \$5,000, 000, and the play was lively, I tell you. We played from 10 in the morning until after midnight, and a pot was seldom open with less than \$500,000 in it. On one hand the betting got quite lively, and when a straight flush finally beat four queens the winner raked in nearly \$20,000,000."

The gentlemen sitting around puffed their cigars silently, and admiration for the boss liar of the season was visible on their counnances. He continued: "You don't seem to believe that, but it is

Gospel truth, every word of it." Again silence reigned for a moment or wo, when one of them inquired: wo, when one of them inquired.
"What kind of money were you playing

for?"
"Well," he answered, "that was the It was, as I said, right after the

war. Confederate scrip was plentiful, and ve used Confederate bonds to light our cigars with. The boodle in that pot wa in Confederate notes and bonds, and the winner didn't think it worth while to carry it away with him."-Minneapolis Tribune

Lawvers in Congress.

I have heard it said that Senator Edmund's law fees amount to \$50,000 a year, and Evarts has the reputation of making a salary as large as that of the President's out of his law practice None of the lawyers of the present, however, pretend to take fees for arguing bills in the Senate, and it is said that some of the great men of the past did this. Reverdy Johnston took fees as a senatorial lawyer, and a United States Senator told me the other day that Daniel Webster used to go out into the lobbies and get his fee for speaking in favor of a bill and then go in upon the floor and make the speech. Henry Clay argued many cases before the Supreme Court while he was in the United States Senate, and Roscoe Conkling does a big business now aided by the great influence he acquired while he was a politician. Matt Carpenter was one of the ablest lawyers this country has ever known, and he had a big Supreme Court practice. He made a fortune, but he only left \$150. 000 when he died. Joe Brown, the Georgia millionnaire, is a good lawyer but he does not practice before the Supreme Court. The bulk of his fortune has been made by investments and he believes that mines and lands pay better than law business.

Alexander Stephens was admitted to the bar when he was 21, and his first year netted him \$400. He got single fees of \$20,000 before he died, and was considered one of the greatest lawyers of the South. Thomas Jefferson was making \$5,000 a year at the bar when he first began to dip into politics, and had he stuck to it he would probably have died a very rich man. Politics ruined him and he died a bankrupt Alexander Hamilton was a lawyer, and he went back to New York to practice law after he left the Treasury Aaron Burr was one of the most moneymaking of the lawyers of his day, and he made as high as \$40,000 in a single case. Hamilton made \$10,000 a year on an average, it is said, and William Wirt thought he was doing well when his yearly fee ran as high as \$6,000. There is hardly a big lawyer of to-day who is satisfied with less than \$15,000 or \$20,000 a year, and the fees of many lawyers amount to more than the President's salary. I saw Ben Butler in the streets of Washington recently in new clothes, and I am told that his professional income is not less than \$100,-000 a year. Bob Toombs made \$50,000 in the first five years of his experience. and John Sherman thought he was doing well when he started out as young lawyer and earned \$500 a year Daniel Webster got big fees, but he always spent more than he made and

"That settled it, and they soon drove that I did remember it," said Grandpa, "I All this passed through my mind by the and in a moment more the officer had him. | coln did well at the law, and James | parts of the town. Among George's Buchanan made \$938 in the first year of his practice and increased this amount in the fifth year to cover \$5,-000. In 1821 he made \$11,000, but after he got into politics his practice dropped off to an alarming extent.

### Quieting a Horse with Hymns.

A minister named M. C., who has since passed into a state of "innocuous desuetude" by falling from grace, had a circuit in Southern Indiana. The horse he rode was a spirited animal, and would not let a blacksmith shoe him. The preacher was a great revivalist and singer of revival songs-noted for his "power of song," in fact. A smith in the country-seat, the centre of the circuit, learning that the preacher's borse would not be shod, meeting the divine one day, said: "If you bring that horse to my shop to-morrow, and follow my instructions, I'll shoe him all round, and it shan't cost you a cent." Accordingly the preacher was on time at the smith's shop with his refractory steed, and after the animal had been divested of saddle, blankets, and all but the bridle, the smith said: "Now hold your horse by the rein, close to the bridle-bit, and sing one of your liveliest camp-meeting songs, and when that is ended, strike up another, and keep on singing until I finish shoeing the horse." The preacher obeyed, and, to the astonishment of all, the animal was passive until the work was completed. As the blacksmith clinked the last nail he dropped the animal's foot, and exclaimed: "There, I knew you could sing religion into the horse."

### Depredating Wolves.

There is a remarkable increase in the number of gray wolves in the cattle countries. They have been on the increase for three or four years past. With the disappearance of the buffalo, the wolves also disappeared, as they were left without sufficient food supply, and of course had to follow the mote pastures. But now, the place once occupied by the buffalo, is the pasture ground for thousands upon thousands of cattle, and as wolves are not so particular in their diet as to object to beef when they cannot get buffalo meat, they are returning to their old haunts, and the ranges are alive with them. The cattle, and especially the calves, are the food on which the pests thrive, and it is becoming quite a serious detriment to the cattle interests. Wolf poisoning is likely to become a profitable industry, and some of the countries, by way of fostering it, offer to furnish free strychine to all who wish to engage in it.

It does not follow that a well educated girl cannot be a thorough housewife. Any girl or woman of average intelligence can and will adapt herself to any circumstances in which she may be placed. I have seen it done a hundred times, and the very girls who knew

Education No Hinarance.

least about household matters before they were married set themselves to learn and to do all that might be required of them, when they "assumed the responsibilities of matrimony." as the newspapers say. The best housekeeper of my acquaintance had no home before she was married, but lived with her relatives and grew up without much training of any kind. To be sure, during the greater part of her honeymoon she was unutterably wretch notwithstanding the encouragement and consolation she received from her husband, who ate leaden biscuit like a saint and ignored her failures with a sweetness that should have recommended him for cannonization. She had all kinds of dreadful mishaps. Fowls were occasionally served up that were like the whited sepulchre. But she conquered all her difficulties, and, to-day, can invite fifty guests to dinner and sit at the head of her table with that cheerful ease possible only to one who knows that the bill of fare from soup to coffee will be faultless. Another of my friends -the lovely daughter of a wealthy man -married a poor young man and went out West to live. The young wife had the usual experience of housekeepers with incompetent help. Finally she refused to admit another one, African, Irish, German or American into her kitchen, and set herself to work to fathom its mysteries herself. At the time I saw her she had met the enemy, and it was hers. The lore of the cookery book was at her finger ends and her tiny house was fresh and dainty from spare-room to cellar—there was no attic. Among other achievements of which she was pardonably proud was the upholstering of the baby carriage, in which the first born took its rides abroad. The work was done as skilfully as if she had been trained to the business. I give her as an example of the possibilities of the American girl for overcoming domestic difficulties and making herself mistress of almost any situation. I wish that young men could drop into horseshoeing, plowing, shoemaking and kindred occupations as readily. The ranks of tenth-rate lawyers, preachers and doctors would be noticeably thinned and much good disseminated through the length and breadth of this profession-burdened

A Westminster Dwarf. At the beginning of 1852 there died in St. Margaret's Workhouse, London, the singular little being who is the subject of this sketch. He rejoiced in the name of George Trout, was under three feet in height, had extremely short arms and legs, with a head of gigantic size and unnatural appearance. From constantly being seen in the purlieus of the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Hall, he became known familiarly as the "Dwarf," and his services were frequently in request by members of both Lords and Commons for the carrying of notes, etc., to various he was constantly in debt. Abe Lin-

Usher of the Black Rod, who, in order that he might look respectable in the Lobby of the House, gave the little man at different times several suits of clothes, which, however, he always sold. as he found his shabbiness productive of more money than a genteel appearance was. This practice eventually resulted in his being refused admission to the lobby.

Although small in size and insignificant in position, yet, when in the execution of a commission, George Trout became a person of importance and one who was not to be interfered with lightly. "Don't stop me," he would say, I am going with despatches for Lord So-and-So," and, fond as he was of refreshments in a liquid form, no amount of persuasion could induce him to partake of anything till his "despatches' were off his mind. That happy consummation arrived at and his fee received George usually adjourned somewhere to recuperate himself after the fatigues of his journey. He could only place his money on the bar counter by raising himself to his utmost height and he was quite unable to reach the glass, which had to be handed down to him.

### Small Coins in California. There has long been a foolish preju-

dice against coppers on that coast, but the interest of the working classes demands that it should be dissipated. There is an endless list of small articles which are now sold at the east for one, two, three and four cents. These same articles, although produced as cheaply in California, always cost the consumer five cents. It ought to require no argument to convince a workingman that he is foolish to pay five cents for that which should only cost him two. Yet it is notorious that a prejudice against copper coins exists among those who have very few five-cent pieces to spare. If these people would insist on trading only at stores where they could buy exactly what they needed, and not purchase five cent's worth when one cent's worth would be abundant, they would force a revolution which would inure greatly to their benefit

How Butterme is Made. "" Oleomargarine is the raw material from which butterine is made. It is

procured in this way: From the freshlyslaughtered carcasses of cattle in the abattoirs of large towns the superfluous portions of suet are taken to the butterine factories. The finest, cleanest, and sweetest portions only are selected for making oleomargarine. The process of manufacture is as follows: At the factory the beef-suet is thrown into tanks containing tepid water, and after standing a short time it is washed repeatedly in cold water and disintegrated and separated from fibre by passing it through a meatmasher worked by steam, after which it is forced through a fine sieve. It is then melted by surrounding the tanks with water at a temperature of about one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit. Great care is taken not to exceed this point; otherwise the fat would begin to decompose and acquire flavor of tallow. After being well stirred, the adipose membrane subsides to the bottom of the tank, and is separated under the name of "scrao," whilst a clear yellow oil is left above together with a film of white oily substance. This film is removed by skimming, and he vellow oil is drawn off and allowed to solidify. The refined fat, as the substance is now known, is then taken to the press-room-which is kept at a temperature of about ninety degrees Fahrenheit-packed in cotton cloths, and placed in galvanized iron plates in a press. On being subjected to pressure, oil flows away. The cakes of stearine which remains are sent to the candlemakers. The oil - which is now known as oleomargarine—is filled into barrels for sale or export, or directly made into butterine by adding to it ten per cent. of milk and churning the mixture. It is now colored with annatto and rolled with ice to set it; salt is added; the process is finished and it is ready for packing.

Diamond Hunting. In 1843 diamonds were discovered in the province of Bahia. There are two stories told of the discovery-one that a quick eyed slave from Minas-Geraes, keeping his flock in Bahia, remarked the similarity of soil to that of his native place, and, searching in the sand, soon found seven hundred carats of diamonds. With these the faithful creature ran away and attempted to make his fortune in a distant city by sale, but, so valuable a property in the hands of a slave exciting suspicion, he was put to the question as to where they came from, and, refusing to answer, sent back to Bahia and his master. There, being watched, his secret was made clear, and within a twelvemonth there were five-and-twenty thousand seekers at work, securing for some time a daily amount of 1,450 carats. The other story is that of a mulatto miner in the interior, gold washing in a stream at Sincora, whose crowbar slipping woke a hollow sound below; mother earth groaned as it were, like a miser, at the discovery of her store; and pushing his hand through, the mulatto pulled out a handful of stones, valued subsequently at £100,000 in that hole alone. Within six months fifteen thousand were there, and in the first two years the product of their toil rose to half a million of money.

Judge no one by his relations, what-Judge no one by his relations, is com-ever criticisms you pass upon his com-panions. Relations, like features, are panions. like hrust upon us; companions, clothes, are of our own selection.

When men are not favorites with women, it is either from vulgar debauchery, or from constitutional indifference, or from an overstrained and pedantic idea of the sex, taken from books and answering to nothing in real life.

And mebbe many a better, too, With money to leave behind him But you, if I was dying to-day, (I saw you now when you kissed I tell you, Pat, what you'd be at-You'd marry your widdy's sister? You'd make an illegant corpse, inde Sleeping so sound and stiddy; If you could see yourself as you laid You'd want to come back to Bidd You would be dressed in your Sunds As tidy as I could make you, With a sprig of something on your b

October

What would I do if you was dead?

I'd stand by your bed, and hold y

There's many a worse man nor you

And when do you think of dying

And cry, or pretend to be crying

If one knew where to find him-

BIDDY'S PHILOSOPH

And the boys would come to wake But you, if I was dead in your stead. (Do you think I never missed her! I tell you, Pat, what you'd be at-You'd marry your widdy's sister! When you was under the sod, I'd sig And-if I could do without you-Mebbe I've a strapping lad in my eye

Would come and talk about you. A Hatle courtin' would be divertin' A kind voice whispering "Biddy," A kiss on the sly, for what's the hurt A man's consoling a widdy? But you, before I was dead at all, (Now don't deny that you kissed he tell you, Pat, what you'd be at-

Positively Dishonest.

You'd marry vour widdy's sister.

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the world. It was recently invented United States, and is valued at \$100. here? Instead of having to crush you fee with a stone, you put it in this wa grind it up. I never saw anything li Old man Jones over here wants it so be don't know what to do. Offered me a dred dollars for it, but I would not a The Mexican listened attentively, but

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How Wolves Existed.

Ancient chronicles state that Ki Edgar attempted to extripate wolves in England by commuting t punishment for certain offences in the receptance of a certain number wolves' tongues from each criming and in Wales, by converting the tax gold and silver into an annual tribu of three hundred wolves' heads. subsequent times, their destruction was promoted by certain reward and some lands were held on condition of destroying the wolves which infeste the parts of the kingdom in which the were situated. In 1281 these animal troubled several of the English cour ties, but after that period the record made no mention of them. The las wolf known in Scotland was killed in 1680; and in Ireland one was killed in 1701. Very fearful accounts are or record of the ravages committed by wolves when in hard weather they associate in immense flocks. So lately

as 1760 such terror is said to have been excited in France by ravages of wolves that public prayers were offered for their destruction. Since India became so much the country of Europeans the race of tigers has been much thinned. The wolf in these islands was hunted by an animal known under various appellations, as the Irish wolf dog, the Irish greyhound, the Highland deerhound and the Scotch greyhound. There appears to be no doubt that all the dogs thus denominated were essentially of the same breed. Its original home is supposed to have been Ireland, whence, during the proud days of ancient Rome, it was frequently conveyed in iron cages to assist in the sports of the city on the Tiber. Buffon

observes: "The Irish greyhounds are of a very ancient race and still exist (though their number is small) in their original climate. They were called by the ancients dogs of Epirus and Albanian dogs." Holinshed, in his "Description of Ireland and the Irish," written in 1586, says:-"They are not without wolves and greyhounds to hunt them, bigger of bone and limb than a colt." In Anglo-Saxon times a nobleman never went out unaccompanied by some of these dogs and his hawk, and so highly were they esteemed that by the forest laws of Canute it was ordered that no person under the rank of a gentleman should keep one. Calico No Longer Popular.

The calico made years ago would wear twice as long without washing as the modern calico. More substance in actual fibre is what is wanted to regain popularity. Another reason is the low price that wool has ruled at for several years past, enabling our manufacturers to make woolen dress 800ds at a very low figure, and these goods do not require washing. Some may think they absorb just as much dirt without showing it, but they do not, Cotton warp goods with combed wool filling can now be sold just as cheap as calico used to be sold for. But let clean wool again run up to \$1 and ver and calico would again be more in demand. It might be in its new form and under the more fascinating hame of sateen, which is but the same fabric with the same material and pro-

"I have often staid alone a part of a day. I said. 'A whole day is a little longer, but I shall not mind it. I shall be busy washing the dishes, sweeping the floor, and rocking

Among George's Sir T. Tyrwhitt. od, who, in order respectable in the , gave the little s several suits of er, he always sold. iness productive a genteel appearice eventually reefused admission

size and insignifi-, when in the exeion, George Trout. portance and one interfered with me," he would say. spatches for Lord as he was of red form, no amount induce him to parhis "despatches" hat happy consumd his fee received ourned somewhere f after the fatigues could only place counter by raising ost height and he o reach the glass.

ded down to him. in California,

een a foolish prejurs on that coast, but working classes deould be dissipated. list of small articles at the east for one, cents. These same produced as cheaply ys cost the consumer at to require no argua workingman that five cents for that cost him two. Yet t a prejudice against cists among those ew five-cent pieces to eople would insist on res where they could they needed, and not nt's worth when one ld be abundant, they

volution which would heir benefit terme is Made. "" is the raw material tterine is made. It is way: From the freshlycasses of cattle in the e towns the superflusuet are taken to the ries. The finest, cleanest portions only are naking oleomargarine. manufacture is as folactory the beef-suet is anks containing tepid standing a short time eatedly in cold water ed and separated from g it through a meatby steam, after which ough a fine sieve. It is surrounding the tanks a temperature of about d twenty degrees Fahcare is taken not to

int; otherwise the fat decompose and acquire llow. After being well pose membrane subsides of the tank, and is separname of "scrao," whilst oil is left above together f white oily substance. noved by skimming, and s drawn off and allowed he refined fat, as the subknown, is then taken to -which is kept at a temout ninety degrees Fahed in cotton cloths, and vanized iron plates in a ing subjected to pressure, . The cakes of stearine ns are sent to the candleoil - which is now known rine—is filled into barrels port, or directly made into adding to it ten per cent. churning the mixture. It d with annatto and rolled set it; salt is added; the

nished and it is ready for

arond Hunting. monds were discovered in of Bahia. There are two stothe discovery-one that a slave from Minas-Geraes, lock in Bahia, remarked the soil to that of his native earching in the sand, soon hundred carats of diah these the faithful creature d attempted to make his foristant city by sale, but, so roperty in the hands of a ng suspicion, he was put to n as to where they came efusing to answer, sent back d his master. There, being is secret was made clear, a twelvemonth there were enty thousand seekers at ring for some time a daily ,450 carats. The other story mulatto miner in the interishing in a stream at Sincora, bar slipping woke a hollow w; mother earth groaned as a miser, at the discovery of and pushing his hand mulatto pulled out a handes, valued subsequently at that hole alone. Within six teen thousand were there, irst two years the product il rose to half a million of

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R. H. Stoddard.

to the writer by a well-known printer, who declares that it has, notwithstanding its truthfulness, never been published. This explanation is necessary in order to protect the writer against the probable charge of "chestnutism."

An American ranchman had employed a Mexican herder. The American owed the Mexican \$60, and as money was not very plentiful with him, began to devise means of a cheaper settlement. One evening while the two were in the kitchen, the American took down the coffee mill and said:

"This is the most wonderful machine i the world. It was recently invented in the United States, and is valued at \$100. See here? Instead of having to crush your coffee with a stone, you put it in this way and grind it up. I never saw anything like it. Old man Jones over here wants it so bad he don't know what to do. Offered me a hundred dollars for it, but I would not accep

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three, four or five harness which enables the manufacturer to make what we call a warp or satin face. Sateen is, in weaving parlance, "quarter satin" -both these fabrics take their name ing. Satin is wove on sixteen harness, with fifteen threads up every time a filling pick is thrown in; while a sateen is wove on four harness usually with four warp threads up every time a filling pick goes in. All observers will have noticed that satin will not hold dust, and will repel all kinds of dirt, although silk in other weaves, such as gros-grains, will catch and hold not only dust, but any foreign substance. Cotton does not have the repelling power of silk, because it is not so dense or lustrous, but is a quick absorber of moisture and has an equal affinity for

The Spider's Voracious Appetite. It is not everybody who knows how have derived amusement, and perhaps instruction, from watching the subtile arrangements and devices of the little tactician, with a view to capture some dainty little insect, and many of us would know exactly where to place this interesting creature in the classification of animal life, but probably very few of us have any idea what a statements in regard to the archimedean appetite. He captured a spider and kept it in confinement, supplying it liberally with food, and carefully recording his observations. He estimated that the creature ate 4 times its for dinner, 13 times its weight for supper, finishing up with an ounce of food. In the same proportion, a man of averdermanic banquet before retiring to

Indicators of the Mental Condition. | French Minister of War.

When there is no pressure upon their minds, and they can afford to be comfortable, men generally cross their legs. But you will never find a man actually engaged in business with his legs crossed. The limbs at those times are straighter than at any other because the mind and body work together. A man may cross his legs if he is sitting in an office chair discussing some business proposition with another man, but the instant he becomes really in earnest and perceives something to be for him, and his body again seeks its his breakfast his legs are always crossed, but as soon as the breakfast is brought to him he puts the paper aside, straightens out his legs and goes to work—that is, begins to eat, his mind now turning on the duties of the day before him. Men cross their legs in a ball-room, but and it is not done by those who have

do the same thing! An Accomplished Criminal.

It is a mistake to suppose that criminals of the higher grade, like burglars, forgers and bank robbers, are coarse ignorant, vulgar men. If they were, they would not succeed; their dishonest trade requires intelligence, mental training and a large amount of selfrestraint. Many of them have been clever mechanics, while some are cultured and of good antecedents. Louis C. Clement, the notorious bank robber. who died three years ago, was a southerner by birth, his parents being rich and highly respectable. He was a college graduate; but being without principle and extravagant, his father got tired of furnishing him with money, and he determined to get it for himself by what he thought the easiest means. He became acquainted with several notorious forgers and check raisers, adopted their calling and profited by it. He went abroad and in Germany fell in with Max Shinburn, a noted bank robber, who got rich by plying his profession there, crossed the sea, purchased the title of baron and settled down as a member of the old aristocracy. Clement probably gained valuable knowledge from Shinburn He returned to his native land, took up his abode in Philadelphia, and, by his handsome person, agreeable manners and bright conversation, gained some social position. He assumed to be a Cuban refugee, and his dark eyes, hair and complexion, with his fluency in Spanish, assisted the assumption. He paid court to a pretty widow, Mrs. Joseph Dumel, and married her. They decided to go abroad for a bridle tour. She got her valuables, together with \$20,000 in cash, and they were ready to start, when he asked her to carry a lame of sateen, which is but the same note somewhere for him, while he took abric with the same material and pro- charge of her things. When she

cess of printing, only it is woven on returned he had disappeared. He was engaged in several bank robberies afterward, under the name of Colonel Ralph Pollard, formerly of the Louisiana tigers. In one of these he was arrested, sent to prison for a term from the method or manner of weav- of twelve years, and ended his life there.

General Boulanger's Bravery.

Bourg-la-Reine, a platoon under the command of a young lieutenant, M. L-, had been ordered to carry at the point of the bayonet a barricade which commanded the road to Paris. No cartridges had been served out to the men; the task was a difficult one, and the officer in charge fully anticipated the Cross of the Legion of Honor as a reward for its accomplishment, when at midnight, as they were about to start, Colonel Boulanger appeared on the scene in undress and with a stick in his hand. But the Colonel did not mean to assume the command; he much a spider can eat. Most of us merely wished to accompany them as a spectator, having nothing to do that night. The little troop marched forward and on nearing the scene of action they threw themselves flat on the ground, creeping along until they were within sixty yards of the barricades. Suddenly, the sentry who kept watch on the barricade leaned forward to listen, then turned round and said a voraciou gourmand the spider is. A few words to his comrades. "We are gentleman scientifically inclined and discovered," whispered Lieutenant L. luxuriating in the rare possession in the hearing of the colonel; "we canof leisure, has recently given to the not avoid a general discharge and we world some very curious and startling shall lose some of our men." "Well, then, replied the colonel, "this is what we must do. I will jump to my feet; they will fire on me and miss, and before the enemy have time to reload you storm the barricade." "But, colonel, it is my place to—" "There is no weight for breakfast, 9 times its weight but in the case, and for this occasion I assume the command. Keep quiet the numbers increase, until about the and don't get up before I tell you." | 14th or 15th of July the sky is occasion-And Colonel Boulanger stood up in ally almost obscured by myriads of age weight would demolish an ox for front of the Federalist chassepots. As these frail insects. Viewed from a disbreakfast, two more for dinner, a he had foretold, they fired at him and tance, or through a telescope, the speccouple of bullocks, 8 sheep and 4 pigs missed him. He then cried in a loud tacle is wonderful. As the sun shines for supper, and then a hundred weight voice:—" En avant mes enfants, at the on the millions of swiftly fluttering of fish to prepare the way for an al- double quick!" And the barricade was carried. Only one man was killed, sating haze of golden green. When the

Smugglers' Caves Found.

Some extensive subterranean caverns have just been discovered by Rev. H. A. Thorne, beneath a garden at the rear of the house occupied by him at Westfield, Birchington-on-Sea, England. When lowering a bucket down a well in the garden the bucket, which was swinging mysteriously, disappeared in the side of the well. This aroused the curiosity of Mr. Thorne, who himself descended the well and discovered exgained, his limbs uncross quick as a tensive excavations. The place has flash, he bends forward toward his since been thoroughly examined, and neighbor and begins to use his hand, subterranean passages and chambers That is a phase that I believe you will representing 20,000 cubic feet of space always observe. Men often cross their were found to exist. The entrance in legs at public meetings, because they go the side of the well is thirty-two feet there to listen, or to be entertained; below the surface, and the chambers they are not the factors in the perfor- are of a very roomy description, their mance, and they naturally place them- height being eight feet and upward. selves in the most comfortable position One very long passage leads off in the known to them-namely, leaning well direction of the shore, which would back in their chairs and crossing their seem to indicate that the occupants legs. A man always crosses his legs contemplated opening up underground when he reads a newspaper, but is communication with the sea, which, more apt to lie down when he reads a however, they failed to accomplish. book. He reads the paper, of course, Close by the spot there used to be an the perusal of its contents is recreation the smugglers contrived to keep their work secret by means of the kiln. position of relaxation. When a man is Indications are not wanting that the reading a newspaper and waiting for caverns were used for the storage of contraband goods.

Up in a Balloon.

Says a writer in the Century: As nearly as can be judged, I was more than a mile high, and all sounds from the earth had ceased. There was a it is far from an elegant thing to do, death-like silence which was simply awful. It seemed to my overstrained been brought up in good society. It is nerves to forbode disaster. The ticking your "three-penny-bit young man" of the watch in my pocket sounded like who crosses legs at a ball, and, would a trip-hammer. I could feel the blood you believe it, I have seen young ladies as it shot through the veins of my head low car snapped and cracked, being contracted by the evaporation of the moisture in them and by the fast-coolaccount of the rarity of the atmosphere. I became sensible of a loud. about on middle C of the piano, which seemed to bore into my head from each side, meeting in the centre with a pop; then for a instant my head would be clear, when the same experience would be repeated. By throwing out small pieces of tissue paper I saw that the balloon was still rapidly ascending. While debating with myself as to the advisibility of pulling the valve-rope (I earth was lost sight of, and the conviction was forced upon me that this must be the clouds! It made me dizzy to think of it. Above, below and upon all sides was a dense, damp, chilly fog. could be seen, silently falling down out of sight into what seemed bottomless

space. I was alone, a mile from the earth, in the midst of a rain-cloud and the silence of the grave. Moreover, I had little comfort, as I had no confidence belongings. Silence reigned supreme. thrown out; seeing that it seemed to self-indulgence, and maybe this is the ascend, I knew that the apparatus was whole explanation.

slowly descending, being brought down by the weight of rain upon it. Soon the earth was in view. How peaceful and quiet it looked! Immediately the whist-

Now mountains could be distinguished from valleys, and the cawing of frightened crows and the shouting of men could be heard. I passed immediately over Tallcott mountain tower, In 1871, during the Commune, near where there were some 200 people enjoying the day. I could plainly hear one of them blowing a horn. As the balloon slowly descended men could be seen running from all sides toward the place of landing. Now the hum of insects could be heard, and the grapnel, with a hundred feet of rope attached was thrown out; it soon struck the ground, and dragged lazily along through the turf and over the stones without getting a secure hold. I approached a man weighing 300 pounds. who was sitting on a stone wall all out of breath from running. Without the formality of an introduction I asked him to "catch on to that anchor and stop the business." With a woe-begone look upon his honest face and an ominous shake of the head he replied: "it's no use, young fellow: I can't work my bellows." But as the rope twitched along near him he fell upon it, and my journey was ended.

A Cloud of Butterflies.

One of the most beautiful sights in the world is the annual migration of butterflies across the Isthmus of Panama. Where they come from or whither they go no one knows, and though many distinguished naturalists have at tempted to solve the problem it is still as strange a mystery as it was to the first European traveler who observed it. Towards the end of June a few scattered specimens are discovered flitting out to sea, and as the days go by wings the result is a glistening and pul-Boulanger has since been promoted to wind drives them to the earth they can the rank of General, and is now the be caught in handfuls. Swallows and flycatchers single out the largest and chase them for miles. On being examined the butterfly is found to be of the beautiful Uraina leilus species. Its wings are of velvety black and bronze and golden green. Occasionally it is seen to settle on branches of trees and flowers before leaving land altogether.

But in spite of the most active exertions of naturalists the origin and destination of the insects are absolutely unknown.

Mushroom Culture in England. Mushroom growing has greatly in-

creased in England during the last three years, chiefly owing to the publication, in 1883, of a little book, "Mushrooms for the Million," by Mr. J. Wright. In a supplement to the fourth edition of this valuable book the author states that a farmer in the Midlands. acting on the instructions given, sold in 1885 mushrooms to the value of \$500. and so, for the first time during years of depression, was able to show a balance on the right side of his farming accounts. There is no doubt as to the great profitableness of mushroom cultito inform himself, but at the same time the perusal of its contents is recreation the smugglers contrived to keen their the smugglers contributed to th near Leeds, obtained a profit of £64 2s. 10d. from 164 yards of mushroom beds, although forty-two yards failed entirely through a mistake in management. It is estimated that the quantity of mushrooms marketed in England has doubled since 1883. Still, large and increasing quantities are imported from France, in spite of the fact that English mushrooms are greatly superior to French. Price has fallen by about 15 per cent, during the last three years, owing to the increased supplies, but they are still highly remunerative to successful growers. The consumption would be larger than it is if retail and arms. My straw hat and the wil- prices were reasonable. It is complained that greengrocers, often charge 1s. 6d. per pound, or more, when the wholesale price is 10d. The injurious effects ing temperature. I was compelled to which sometimes follow the eating of breathe a little quicker than usual on mushrooms are generally owing to staleness, putrefaction having commenced, and it is important to buyers monotonous hum in my ears, pitched to bear in mind the fact that when the pink color of the gills of a fresh fungus has changed to black it is very stale. When only brown it is not too stale to be eaten with safety.

> Hardiness of French Women. I have been especially struck by the hardiness of the French woman and the strength of her constitution. Unless she belongs to the idle and luxuwas afraid to touch it for fear it would | rious class of French women, she will break) and discharging some gas, the get through an extraordinary amount of work in a day, eat and drink very sparingly, go about in the depth of winter with scarcely any more clothing

> upon her than in summer, rush from highly heated rooms into a freezing Upon looking closer, large drops of rain | air and do all manner of imprudent things and apparently get no harm by it. In French schools it frequently happens that English girls fall seriously ill in winter because they try to do all that their French companions do and their constitutions are not equal to the sole charge of the balloon; if it had not strain. The French woman is endowed been for this fact I could have taken a by nature with almost inexhaustible energy and a resisting power which in my ability to manage it. A rain- admirably fit her for the battle of life. storm upon earth is accompanied by When she is thrown upon her own renoise; the patter of the rain upon the sources it rarely happens that she does houses, trees and walks always attends | not make a living somehow. She has the storm, while here, although the what she calls "nervous attacks." drops were large, they could not be through over excitement, but it is very heard falling upon the balloon or its seldom that she falls into the low melancholy state that invariably goes The quiet spoken of by Dr. Kane and | with inactivity. The Frenchman, it other Artic explorers as existing in the | may be explained, has nothing like the northern regions was a hubbub beside | "grit" in him that the Frenchwoman this place. More tissue paper was possesses. He is much more given to

VARIETIES.

but I'll give it to you fellows," said a Cass farm man to a little group in the City Hall ling of railroad trains could be heard. vesterday. "I have a great fear of burglars. When I go to bed I want to know that every loor and window is securely fastened. About a month ago we changed hired girls, and the new-comer was very careless about the doors o'nights. On two or three occasions I came down stairs at midnight to find a window up or the back door unlocked. I cautioned her, but it did no good. I therefore determined to put up a job on her. I got some false whiskers and an old rig, and one night about 11 o'clock I crept up the back stairs to her room. She was snoring away like a trooper. but the minute I struck a match she awoke. I expected a great yelling and screaming, but nothing of the sort took place. She bounced out of bed with a, 'You villain!' on her lips, seizing a chair by the back, and before I had made a move she knocked me to my knees. Before I could get out of the room she struck me again, and it was only after I had tumble down the back stairs that she gave the alarm Then she went through to my room, rapped on the door and coolly announced: "'Mr. Blank, please get up-I've killed

> NOT EXACTLY TOBACCO.-A young lady from the city was visiting a farmer who had very extensive tobacco plantation. The farmer had gotten out the buggy and was nowing her over the place.

"Oh." she said as they turned into the ane, "that is another field of tobacco, isn't

The farmer looked in the direction indicates and replied: "That there? No. marm-erthat-is-not exactly.'

that?" "Why, ye see," said the farmer, with a significant grin: "That there's a cabbage patch."

A SMALL Somerville boy goes frequently to variety, which have a shell of chocolate hue On the last occasion that he was sent after eggs three of the ordinary white-shelled va riety were given him with the Plymouth Rocks to make out the dozen. He received them with a great deal of suspicion, and a few minutes later rushed into the presence of his mother, highly excited: "O, mother!" he cried, "what do you think? They've cheated us! They've given us three that ain't ripe."

BACON COMING UP .- At an evening party in Chicago a literary lady who wants her city to clothe itself in the "Tyrian purple" that Miss Cleveland so beautifully and touchingly alludes to, turned to her neighbor, a successful pork merchant, and said: "Don't you think this Shakesperian controversy, recently awakened by the cipher revelations of Mr Donnelly, will result in a renewed interest in day, but lard is way down."

A FEATURE of a fashionable New York boarding school is the "carriage class." A vehicle with the proper pedal arrangement is kept in the back yard, and every day the young ladies are taught to get into and out of it with propriety and grace. Another specialty is severe training in the art of disposing of ruit and vegetables of a succulent but uncompromising nature. The achievements of the third form in oranges and the upper fifth n asparagus are said to be really poetic.

lidn't he?" "Yes, dear."

e went on: "Say, ma." "What is it, Johnny?"

him, do you?"

"Not at all, deah boy, not at all. I take a awth evewy day." "I didn't see you on the beach this morn

he beach for when he's got his tub?"

owderout West shook the whole city, and wrecked everything in the neighborhood. When the explosion occurred a deaf old lady, who lived about a block away, pricked up her ars and said: "Come in." She then turned

THE RULING PASSION.—The latest story old to illustrate the "ruling passion stron in death," is to the effect that a pawn-broke who had long carried on a three-ball busines was at last gathered to his fathers. He apchemently for admittance. St. Peter three open the portals and held out his golden wand to the deceased money-lender. "Say, Peter," he remarked, giving the rod a critical inspection, "I can't give you more than two dollars on that."

As a train was approaching Cleveland it parted in the middle and the bell-rope snapoff like thread, the end of it striking an old lady on her bonnet. "Oh, the train broke in two," replied a gentleman who sat in the next seat. "I should say so," the old lady said, looking at the broken bell-cord. "Did they s'pose a trifling little string like that would old the train together?"

A JEWEL .- "It's a joke on me, of course,

nan who had only twopence-halfpenny in his pocket stepped into a public-house where the publican was boasting to some customers of being a man of his word. Pat ordered a halfoint, but, not been contented with so short a drink, and having only one penny left, he be-gan to think how he could get a drink out of morning and a lazy man lays abed. gan to think how he could get a drink out of he publican. At last he hit upon a plan. Approaching where the publican and his cus tomers were speaking, he said to the former 'I'll bet you a penny, sir, you won't say 'Three matches' to three questions I ask you?" After some hesitation the publican bet him a penny. "How's your mother? said Pat. "Three matches," said the publi can. "How much do you think you're worth?" said Pat. "Three matches," said Boniface What will you take for a quart?" said Pat. "Three matches," said the publican. "Give me a quart," said Pat, laying down three matches and the penny he lost by the bet. The landlord, being a man of his word, with

PAT AND HIS THREE MATCHES .- An Irish-

"'Not exactly.' What do you mean by

neighbor's house to buy fresh eggs. He is always given eggs of the Plymouth Rock

or of extraordinary vocal powers, and had exercised them much to Johnny's annovance. One day he said to his mother:

"Ma, little brother came from Heaven Johnny was silent for some time, and then

"I don't blame the angels for bouncing

AT NEWPORT .- " How about the bathing this year, Mushley? I understand it is out of

"Of course not. I don't bawth on the each. What does a fellah want to bawth on

smilingly to her daughter, and said: "Law me! I do believe I'm getting back my hear ing. I heard that knock at the door plainly as ever I heard anything in my life.'

Chaff.

A well-bred man-The baker. Always in the hole-The grave digger. His life is a perpetual grind-The miller.

A hard laboring man with a brief career-The lawyer. A buzz-saw is most dangerous when you don't see its teeth; a bull-dog when you do.

The world owes every man a living, but some of us are finding collections very slow. An exchange gravely inquires: "Why wil men lie?" Because men will go fishing. What a dangerous world this is, when you think of it. How very few get out of it alive!

The Boston Post modestly hopes that in its eight-page form it will make just as good a bustle as ever.

John says the gain of his flock of sheep may be called a wether profit. Good for ewe

There are plenty of men who won't jump from bridges, but they have no hesitation in jumping their board bills.

A New Jersey contemporary asks: "What is more mysterious than a blush?" We give it up, unless it is the blusher.

Oxberience was a bully teacher. Der only

trouble mit him vos dot he gits his knowledge out when it vas pooty late. A Vermont man has invented a sleigh made

Did it ever occur to you what a funny thing a postage stamp is? Even the depart can't sell it after they cancel it.

Music has never been regarded as one of the President's strong points; nevertheless has seems to be trolling a good bass.

The difference between a hen and a lazy A man once came for a physician to see his child, and told him to come as soon as possi-ble, as the child had a "spavin."

A pious old lady recently sent as wedding presents a pair of flat-irons, a rolling pin, and motto worked on cardboard, reading,

A man was boasting that he had an elevator in his house. "So he has," chimed in his wife, "and he keeps it in a cupboard in a

A benevolent old lady gave a cent to a little street boy the other day, saying: "Now, my dear, what do you say?" The little fellow promptly responded: "Give me another." A little girl was sitting at a table opposite

a gentleman with a waxed moustache. After gazing at him for several moments, she exclaimed: "My kitty has got smellers, too!" "Did you ever think what you would do if you had the Duke of Westminster's income?"
Village Pastor: "No; but I have sometimes
wondered what the Duke would do if he had

There are little, sweet, pretty and green cases, all the way through the desert of life, but the fat man who breaks a suspender on a hot day when running to catch a train doesn't

A young man who has a good deal of spar time on his hands wishes to learn of some-thing that will keep him occupied. We can think of two things right off—getting married and tipping over a beehive. "Hello, Brown! I see you and Miss Jon

are not so intimate as formerly." "No. She is a nice girl, but she affected me like an ague." "Affected you like an ague? How was that?" "She shook me."

A Boston lawyer recently met his match in a witness who was giving evidence about an old lady's loss of mind. Lawyer.—Did she she look as I am looking at you now, for in-stance? Witness—Well, yes; quite vacant "No." said Alec Badlam, "I don't regular "No," said Alec Badlam, "I don't regular by belong to the Grand Army of the Republic, but when the President issued his call for troops to put down the rebellion I was the very first man that stayed at home!" So they call him "Colonel."

A correspondent writes: "It is the fashion A correspondent writes: "It is the Iashion at Bar Harbor to give afternoon teas where the men drop in dressed in their flannels," &c. Every one to his or her taste; but we shouldn't want to drink an afternoon or any other kind of tea into which men dressed in flannels had deepned. flannels had dropped.

A Vermont clergyman refused to take meat of his butcher because it had been killed on A vermont ciergyman refused to take meat of his butcher because it had been killed on Sunday. A few days later the minister told the butcher he wanted some meat. "I haven't any to sell you," said the conscientious man; "I have stopped receiving money that is earned on Sunday."

In hundreds of cases Hood's Sarsaparilla, by you suffer the pains and aches of this dis ease, it is fair to assume that Hood's Sarsa parilla will cure you. Give it a trial.

NEW ADVIRISETMENTS.

## Rheumatism

It is an established fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven an invaluable remedy in many severe cases of rheumatism, effecting remarkable cures by its powerful action in correcting the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and purifying and enriching the vital fluid.

It is certainly fair to assume that what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will do for you. Therefore, if you suffer the pains and aches of rhe this potent remedy a fair trial.

A Positive Cure.

"I was troubled very much with rheums tism in my hips, ankles, and wrists. I could hardly walk, and was confined to my bed a good deal of the time. Being reced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles and am perfectly well I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the best blood purifiers in the world." W. F. Wood, Bloomington, Ill.

For Twenty Years I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Before 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse. I th began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me more good than all the other me ever had." H. T. Balcom, Shirley, Mass.
"I suffered from what the doctors called

muscular rheumatism. I took Hood's San

saparilla and am entirely cured." J. V. A.

PROUDFOOT, letter carrier, Chicago, Ill.
We shall be glad to send, free of charge to all who may desire, a book containing man additional statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES\_ The proprietor of this celebrated medi-cine justly claims for it a superiority ever all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PRE-

MANENT oure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long stand-ing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the direc-tions are strictly followed and carried out. tions are strictly followed and carried cut. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bettle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartis medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single desc of KENTS VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

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sterybody wasts them., D. T. J. My wife would not take a quarter section,

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not be spoken of too highly. JOHN DETTON, BREGURE CIV. WYARL Blave given it worred severe tests and it came out triumphant every time. The spoken is the state of the spoken severe tests and it came out triumphant every time. The spoken is the families who secured them. A. F. SHIVELTHY have proved to severe se 

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(Continued from First Page.) se of Webster 5th by 21st Duke of Hillsdale Henry Brooks, Wixom, \$205. anna B. 6th, got by Lord Barrington 9d out of Rosanna B. 4th by 15th Duke of Hills-2810. I. T. Newbri, Battle Creek, \$60.

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## Beterinary Department

Conduced by Professional advice through the community the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Free. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The ymptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of conditionally. Private address, No. 201 First St.,

Probably Foul or Hoof Ail in Sheep.

DELHI MILLS, Sept. 29, 1886. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer We have a few sheep in our flock lame with what we call scald foot; but some sheep buyers say that scald foot and foot rot are same, and are afraid to buy them Will you please give the symptoms and remedies for both in your paper. It will be of interest to many of your readers. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer-In answer to the above letter we must ask our correspondent what he means by "scald foot," and to describe the symptoms, as we have no knowledge of any discase by that name; nor can we find any mention of it in any standard veterinary work, or any other in our possession. Foot rot is a specific disease, acting upon the most sensitive structures of the animal's feet. It has no spontaneous origin in the United States. It is a disease highly contagious and is communicated to native sheep by running in pastures with diseased sheep, or in pastures where the diseased animals have been previously pastured. There is, however, another variety known in the United States as hoof ail, or foul in the foot, are somewhat similar, but very different in their effect upon the feet. This latter variety is the result of running in wet, filthy yards, or in moist, marshy grounds. It is simply an inflammation of the integument in the cleft of the foot, resembling in some respects the contagious form of the disease, existing in eastern countries, and causing painful lameness. There is, however, no serious structural disorganization of surrounding tissues, as in the contagious form, it often disappearing without treatment. It usually occurs in the fall and winter months, and is not contagious. Foot rot, on the contrary, occurs usually in the heat of summer. The sheep first shows lameness in one of the front feet, which is found to be hot, tender, and swollen around the coronet or upper part of the hoof, which is harder and more brittle than in a healthy condition. An emaciated appearance of the parts, with erosion of the skin about the cleft of the feet, and sometimes small nicers make their appearance in the back and upper part of the cleft, gradually extending; the coronet becomes swollen and hoof and fleshy sole, with a discharge of fetid matter from the cavity. Sinuses, or pine-like openings, are formed in the fleshy destructive agency of the secreted matter. The hoof is separated from the fleshy laminated structure within, and hangs by its coronary attachment. Treatment: All loose and detatched hoof must be carefully cut away, as any detached portions not rebor and secrete the acrid matter The sinuses referred to must be cleaned out to the very bottom, using a small syringe for the purpose. Maggots, when present, must be removed, and fungoid granulations cut off with a pair of scissors. The feet should be carefully washed with castile soap and water, and then immersed in a solution of carbolic acid. one ounce; glycerine, three ounces; pure water, 12 ounces; mix all together for use. After bathing the feet with this solution they should be protected by clean cotton cloth bandages, well secured: then place the animal in a clean yard well littered with clean oat or wheat straw. Breeders should fully understand the true nature of each of these diseases. and not confound the contagious "foot rot"

Fungus on the Head of a Colt.

with the non-contagious "hoof ail." or "foul

in the foot," which often disappears with-

out treatment. The application of the

remedy \*given above for foot rot will be

found efficacious in hoof ail.

without success.

ALLEN, Mich., Sept. 27, 1886 Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. I have a bay colt two years old which has a blood wart on top of her neck, near the ears. Please tell me through the MICHI-GAN FARMER what will remove it. Have tried lunar caustic and cording with string

Answer-Wash the fungus or wart clean with castile soap and water. Take a piece of leather, cut a hole in it so as to go over the wart and protect the surrounding skin from injury. Make an ointment as follows: Powdered sulphur, one drachm; mix with 4 621/4, December at 4 70. A sale for October sulphuric acid in a glass or china cup to a paste. Pass the wart through the opening in the leather, then apply the mixture to the fungus with a strip of glass, or a piece of wood will answer the purpose. When the application is made remove the leather and tie up the head, so the animal cannot rub the part for 24 hours. Dress the next day with a little sweet oil. Unless the fungus is a large one a single application usually is

Canker in a Horse's Foot.

Homer, Sept. 24, 1886. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have an eight year old mare that has been lame in the left fore foot for the last three months. Appears worse some days than at others. The foot smells bad, and there is a watery substance around the frog when I clean the hoof. The frog is very sore, and I think the shoulder is falling

away a little. Please tell me what I shall do for her through the columns of the Answer.-The disease in your horse's

symptoms of which are a rotten condition of the frog, accompanied by a discharge of fetid matter from its cleft or division. It has now degenerated into the more obstinat disease known as canker, in which the frog and sometimes the horny sole of the foo are undermined by ulceration and destruc tion of the parts affected. In this condition it is no longer a local trouble but is influenced by a morbid or unhealthy condition of the blood, requiring constitutional as well as local treatment. All loose horn and frog, even to its entire extirpation, must be removed, so as to expose the diseased parts for proper dressing. Wash the denuded surface with castile soap and water, then apply the following: Glycerine, four ounces: sulphate zinc, one drachm; pure water, eight unces; dissolve the zinc in the water, then add the glycerine; shake well before using. Dress the exposed surface twice a day, and protect it from injury by means of a leather boot, such as are used for poulticing the feet. Give internally half drachm doses of nux vomica, pulverized, twice a day in the feed. Give no corn or corn meal.

Paralysis of the Hind Quarters in a Steer.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I had three steers running in a lot. by themselves. I noticed one of them lying by himself and when made to move could ardly get his hind parts along. I got him near the house where I could see to him, thinking he would get better, but he kept getting worse till he has lost all use of his hind parts. He eats well and seems to feel Tell what to do for him through the

Answer.-The trouble with your steer paralysis of the hind quarters, a loss of sensibility and motion which may arise from an injury of the spinal cord by fracture of the bones of the spine, or it may exist as a symptom in some obscure constitutional disturbance. Such cases require immediate attention or consignment to the butcher to save loss. If you have not already done so, we would advise you to call a competent veterinary surgeon to examine the animal. If there are none such in your sume, is what our correspondent calls i neighborhood, we would advise bathing the st scald foot." The early symptoms of each i loins twice a day with Evinco Liniment, as the best external application known to us. If your druggist does not keep it, use the following: Tincture opium, three ounces; tincture of camphor, two ounces; proof spirits, one pint. Mix all together for use; shake well. Give internally: Nux vomica, pulv.; one ounce; lini farina, half ounce; mix well together and divide into 16 powders. Give one night or morning in the feed or on the tongue.

### Probably Parasites.

PONTIAC, Sept. 26, 1886. Last week I killed two lambs that were ailing, and they both had tape-worms. I have two more that I think have them, as their symptoms are about the same as the others were. Can you tell me what I can give them to rid them of the worm? Also, will a well sheep get them by running with those that have them. through the FARMER and oblige. SUBSCRIBER. Please answer

Answer.-To prescribe medicine for an animal without some knowledge of the symptoms of disease, we do not feel justifitender, and ulceration extends between the ed in doing; but would respectfully ask of our correspondent to write, giving us the symptoms as accurately as possible which are present in the two remaining lambs. In sole, which is gradually destroyed by the the meantime give the animals all the salt they will eat, which alone is a good alter. ative and preventive of parasitical diseases

## Commercial.

DETROIT, Oct. 5, 1886. FLOUR.-The market is quiet and easy. with a weak feeling prevailing owing to defollows:

Michigan white wheat, stone process\$3 50 Minnesota, patents.

Low grade winter wheat.

Rye, Western WHEAT .- This market yesterday was very

weak. The increase in the visible supply was announced to be over 13/4 millions of bushels while neither Russian, Bulgarian, Turk or Austrian appeared willing to start a fight. We had some faint hopes of better things from them, especially when they were aware that a little shooting would help American wheat amazingly. Values were 1c lower all around during the day, but reacted a little before the close. Chicago, New York and Liverpool were all lower. Latest prices as follows: No. 1 white, 74%c; No. 2 red, 76%c; No. 3 red, 74%c. Futures-No. 1 white, October delivery, 74%c: May, 861/2c. No. 2 red, October, 76c; November, 77%c: December, 78%c; May, 87c. The

market closed dull. CORN.-Weak and declining. Sales were nade yesterday at 38½c for No. 2, and 38c for No. 3.

OATS .- Dull and lower. No. 2 white, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 271/4c; light mixed, 281/4c. BARLEY .- The market is very dull, and prices are again lower. Receipts are light and ltogether of Michigan grades. No. 2 is selling

at 1 20 \$ cental, and No. 3 at 1 15. FEED.-Bran is quoted at 10 00@10 25 per ton, and middlings at 10 50@13 75. Market

CLOVER SEED.—Market quiet. Sales rime for November delivery were made at

BUTTER .- Market firm and higher. Choice dairy quoted at 18@19c, good at 16@17c, low grades at 10@12c. Creamery is held firmly at

CHEESE.-Market firm and higher. Michigan full creams, 10%@11c; New York, 11@ 11%e; Ohio, 9%@10e \$ 1b. EGGS.-Market steady at 17@18c for

resh stock; demand only fair. APPLES .- Supply liberal; ordinary lots are worth \$1@1 50 % bbl., and fancy \$1 75 % bbl. FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas,

box, \$7 00@7 75; oranges, Messinas \$\ box \$6 50@7 50; bananas, \$ bunch, \$1 25@2 25 for yellow; cocoanuts \$\mathbb{R}\$ 100, \$4 50@5 00. BEESWAX .- Steady at 22@30c P b.

HONEY .- Quoted at 12@13c \$ b. for comb and 10c for extracted. Demand light. BRANS.-Market quiet. City picked are quoted at \$1 35 % bu.; unpicked are selling at

BALED HAY.—New is quoted at 8 00@9 00 \$ ton for clover, 10 50@13 00 for No. 1 timothy, and 9 00@10 50 for No. 2, in car lots. SALT.—Car lots, Michigan, 950@\$1 per bbl;

eastern, \$1 05; dairy, \$2@2 25 per bbl, accordfoot evidently commenced with thrush, the ing to size of sack; Ashton quarter sacks, 90c. \$3 75.

POTATOES.—In fair demand at \$1 40@1 60 bbl. from store or 50@60c \$ bu. CABBAGES.—Quiet at \$2 75@3 00 \$ 100.

FRESH FRUIT.-Crab apples a drug at 750 2\$1 % bu. for choice. Grapes in large supply and quoted at 21/03c P b. for Concords, 41/0 51/4c for Delawares and Catawbas. Peaches in large supply and quoted at 75c@\$1 75 % bu. for poor to choice. Pears quoted at \$5 50 bbl. for Bartlets and other choice varieties common varieties at \$3@3 50 \$ bbl. Cranber ries quoted at \$1 50@2 00 \$ bu. for Michigan

POULTRY .- Market dull. Quotations an to per lb. for roosters, 6@7c for hens, 7c for ducks, 9@10c for turkeys, and 7@8c for spring chicks. By the pair pigeons are quote at 20c, live. Large receipts and bad weather with light demand, keen the market weak. TIMOTHY SEED .- Selling from store in

bagged lots at \$2 10@2 15 \$8 bu. HIDES.—Green city, 61/4@7c \$ 1., country to: cured, 8@8%c; green calf, 8@9c; salted do 9@10c; sheep-skins, 25c@\$1 00; bulls, stags

and grubby hides 1/4 off. PROVISIONS .- Market quiet; barreled porl is weaker, and mess lower; lard has declined smoked meats are quiet and lower, excep bacon which is slightly higher. Que

here are as follows: HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the

sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week, with price per ton.

Monday—7 loads: Three at \$15; one at \$14 50; \$13, \$12 25 and \$10.

Tuesday—11 loads: Three at \$15 and \$14; one at \$16, \$13, \$12, \$11 50 and \$11.

Wednesday—22 loads: Eight at \$15; three at \$13; two at \$14 50, \$14 and \$12; one at \$16 50, \$14 75, \$14 25, \$12 50 and \$10.

Thursday—25 loads: Seven at \$15; three at \$16; two at \$14, \$13, \$12 50, \$12 and and \$10; one at \$17, \$14 50, \$13 50, \$9 and \$8.

Friday—20 loads: Seven at \$15; six at \$14; two at \$15 50 and \$14 50; one at \$15; and \$10.

Saturday—22 loads: Seven at \$14; three at \$13, and \$12; two at \$16, \$15, \$15 50 and \$10; one at \$13, and \$12; two at \$16, \$15, \$15 50 and \$10; one at \$15, \$15 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.] Below we give the latest reports from the ive stock markets east and west for Monday Oct. 4th.

BUFFALO.-Cattle, receipts 1.768: prices ad vanced 10@15 cents since last Monday; common to fair, \$3 85@4 35; good to choice shipping \$4 50@4 85; extra steers, \$3 90@5; stockers and feeders, dull, weak and lower; common to fair \$2 60@3; good to prime, \$3 25@3 65. Sheep, receipts, \$6,000; steady with a good demand; com mon to fair, \$3@3 75; good to choice, \$4 15@ @4 35; extra feeders, \$4 40@4 65; good to choice vestern lambs, \$4 75@5 35. Hogs, receipts, 10,-650; prices advanced 5@10 cents; light pigs, \$4@4 15; mixed pigs and light Yorkers, \$4 25@ 4 60; selected Yorkers, \$4 70@4 75; selected medium weights, \$4 80@4 90; selected heavy ends. \$4@4 50. CHICAGO.-Cattle, receipts 7,000 head; ship-

ments, 2,000 head; market strong, 10@15c; higher; shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs, \$4 25@ 5 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 25@3 60; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 50@3 25; bulk, \$2 30@2 60; through Texas cattle strong, \$2 55@3 35; cows, Texans, \$2 95@3 45. Hogs, receipts 15.000 head shipments, 5,000 head; market strong, 5@10 cents higher closing with the advance lost; rough and skips, \$2 35@3 25.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Oct. 2, 1886.

CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards num bered 1,120 head, against 775 head last week, The receipts of Michigan cattle were very light, and with a demand largely in excess o the supply sellers had no difficulty in dispos ing of their stock at strong last week's rates. The receipts of western cattle continue quit heavy at this point, and a large part of the beef consumed in this city is derived from that source. These cattle sell at a range of \$2 75@3 50 per hundred according to quality The following were the closing prices for

3 50@4 00 Butler sold Reagan a mixed lot of 11 head

of thin butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$2 85, and a bull weighing 790 lbs at \$2. Desk sold Switzer & Ackley 5 stockers and a bull av 940 lbs at \$2 85. Butler sold Sullivan & F 36 stockers av 794

a bull av 940 lbs at \$2 50.

Butler sold Sullivan & F 36 stockers av 794
lbs at \$2 85.

Hodges sold Reagan a mixed lot of 10 head
of thin butchers' stock av 676 lbs at \$2 70.

Hill sold Sullivan & F 4 fair cows av 1,140
lbs at \$2 60, and a bull weighing 1,370 lbs at

\$1 75.

Haywood sold Switzer & Ackley 9 stockers av 684 lbs at \$2 75.

Gleason sold McIntire a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 763 lbs at \$2 90.

Hodges sold Sullivan & F 19 stockers av 622 lbs at \$2 50. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 963 lbs at

McQuillan sold McIntire a mixed lot of 7

nan sold John Robinson a mixed lot Plotts sold Switzer & Ackley 5 feeders av

Piotes soid Switzer & Ackley 5 feeders av 976 lbs at \$3 40; 2 fair cows to Reagan av 985 lbs at \$3; 2 thin ones av 855 lbs at \$2 50, and a stag weighing 820 lbs at \$2 25.

McQuillan sold Sullivan & F 8 stockers av 743 lbs at \$2 90.

C Roe sold Sullivan & F 13 feeders av 823 lbs at \$2 90 and 2 stockers av 613 lbs at \$2 90. bs at \$3 20, and 2 stockers av 613 lbs at \$2 25. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 3,777 against 3,832 last week. The sheep market opened up with an active demand, both shippers and local dealers getting to work early. The competition was sharp and sales were made at an advance of 10 cents on all grades over the prices of last week.

C Roe sold Phillips 85 av 79 lbs at \$3 40. Desk sold Phillips 104 av 77 lbs at \$3 12½. Coates sold Burt Spencer 210 av 85 lbs at

3 75. Brown sold Phillips 134 av 84 lbs at \$3 50. Haywood sold G Wreford 107 av 72 lbs at Dennis sold Phillips 68 av 70 lbs at \$2 50.

Dennis sold Philips 6s av 70 10s at \$2 50. McQuillan sold Downs 108 av 84 lbs at \$3 75. Hill sold Burt Spencer 40 av 83 lbs at \$3. 75. Hill sold Burt Spencer 40 av 83 lbs at \$3. C Switzer sold Phillips 63 av 72 lbs at \$3. Payne sold G Wreford \$10 av 79 lbs at \$3. 5. C Roe sold Cross 107 av 67 lbs at \$3. 25. Cheesman sold Down 272 av 84 lbs at \$3. 65. Cheesman sold Down 272 av 84 lbs at \$3. 65. Placts ac 40 Witznatrick 213 av 77 lbs at \$3. 25. Plotts sold Fitzpatrick 213 av 77 lbs at \$3 25. Stabler sold Fitzpatrick 97 av 72 lbs at \$2 50. Gleason sold G Wreford 64 av 72 lbs at

Stevens sold Phillips 101 av 80 lbs at \$3 25. McQuillan sold Phillips 80 av 73 lbs at \$2 50. C Roe sold John Robinson 168 av 74 lbs at

\$3 10.

Stabler sold Downs 115 av 80 lbs at \$3 55.

Glover sold Downs 63 av 85 lbs at \$3 75.

C Roe sold John Robinson 103 av 63 lbs at \$2 25, and 46 bucks av 89 lbs at \$2.

Beach sold Burt Spencer 200 av 75 lbs at **\$3** 25. Bunnell sold Downs 109, part lambs, av 73 lbs at \$3 50.
Glover sold Downs 36 lambs av 73 lbs at \$4 25.
C Roe soldBurt Spencer 287 av 87 lbs at

The offerings of hogs numbered 3,823 head, against 1,856 last week. The hog market opened up dull as sellers were asking full last week's prices. The decline in hogs during the past week amounted to fully 50 cents per hundred, and buyers wanted to take off nearly that amount here. The matter was finally compromised, sellers accepting 15@20 cent perhundred less for their hogs, and before

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

noon all had changed hands.

Hope sold Switzer & Ackly 85 av 216 lbs at lbs at \$4 30.

Haywood sold Clark 56 av 223 lbs at \$4 25.

Hill sold Clark 59 av 136 lbs at \$4 05.

Bliss sold Clark 46 av 210 lbs at \$4 15.

Dennis sold Switzer & Ackley 37 av 196 lbs

Adams sold Clark 47 av 193 lbs at \$4 20. Burlingame sold Clark 59 av 208 lbs at Haywood sold Sullivan & F 32 av 201 lbs a

Stabler sold Bigley 138 av 210 lbs at \$4 15. McQuillan sold Switzer & Ackley 40 av 1 nn sold Webb Bros 101 av 180 lbs a \$4 20.
Plotts sold Clark 67 av 184 lbs at \$4 20.
Payne sold Switzer & Ackley 63 av 186 lbs
at \$4 15.

t 34 10. Coates sold Clark 50 av 202 lbs at \$4 50. C Roe sold Webb Bros 198 av 190 lbs at \$4 25. Bunnell sold Clark 42 av 208 lbs at \$4 25. Gleason sold Sullivan & F 60 av 169 lbs at \$4.

Desk sold Webb Brss 150 av 210 lbs at \$4 15.

Sheldon sold Webb Bros 120 av 217 lbs at \$4 35.

C Roe sold Webb Bros 41 av 177 lbs at \$4 20.

Gleason sold Sullivan & F 121 av 200 lbs at

> King's Yards. Saturday, Oct. 2, 1886. CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards nun bered 738 head. The market opened up with a good attendance of buyers, and for butchering cattle strong last week's price were paid. Stockers owere in good supply and fair demand, but prices ranged a shade

Webb sold Kamman a mixed lot of 8 head of Webb sold Kammana mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 740 lbs at \$2 80.

Hall sold Kelly 7 stockers av 580 lbs at \$2 75, and 2 good heifers to Oberhoff av 850 lbs at \$3 50.

Lovewell sold Billkofski 6 fair heifers av 780 lbs at \$3 25.

Robb sold J Wreford 3 fair heifers av 810 lbs at \$3 40 bs at \$3 40. Farnam sold Hersch 3 fair butchers' steer

Farnam sold Hersch 3 fair butchers' steers av 960 lbs at \$3 75.

Walls sold Genther 5 good butchers' steers av 924 lbs at \$4.

Purdy sold Stickel 4 fair butchers' steers av 810 lbs at \$3 50.

Culver sold Billkofski 3 fair heifers av 763 bs at \$3 30.

lbs at \$3 30.

Payne sold McGee a mixed lot of 22 head of coarse butchers' stock av 750 lbs at \$2 50.

Devine sold Oberhoff 3 fair butchers' steers av 1,013 lbs at \$3 75.

Pichmond sold Hulbort 80 steekers av . 870 Richmond sold Hulbert 22 stockers av 670 lbs at \$2 60. Harger sold Rice 7 stockers av 810 lbs at \$3. Spicer sold Kraft 4 fair butchers' steers av

Spicer som state 975 lbs at \$3.75.
Pierson sold H Robinson a mixed lot of 9
Pierson sold H Robinson a wixed lot of 9 McMullen sold H Robinson a mixed lot of 4 nead of thin butchers' stock av 860 lb

\$2 80.

Sweet sold McGee a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 750 lbs at \$2 75.

Smith sold Hersch 4 good heifers av 735 lbs at \$3 75. Hall sold Kammon a mixed lot of 7 head of

fair butchers' stock av 726 ibs at \$3.

Purdy sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 17 head of thin butchers' stock av 727 ibs at \$2 65.
Adams sold Stucker 4 thin heifers av 670

av 930 lbs at \$3 75. Culver sold Ford 9 stockers av 785 lbs cer sold Meyer 4 fair heifers av 730 I Purdy sold Heutter 3 fair heifers av 763 lbs

Richmond sold Harland a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 610 lbs at \$2 60.
Astley sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 5 head
of fair butchers' stock av 802 lbs at \$3 15.
Walls sold H Roe a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 804 lbs at \$3 10. Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 702 lbs at \$3 25.

Astley sold Hulbert 4 stockers av 575 lbs at Pinkney sold Hulbert 4 stockers av 615 lbs at \$2.60. Weber sold Hulbert 5 stockers av 476 lbs at \$2.50, and a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers' stock to McGee av 695 lbs at \$2.55.

Wietzel sold Rice 5 stockers av 756 lbs at \$3. Pinkney sold Hulbert 9 stockers av 573 lbs Devine sold Marshick a mixed lot of 7 head

of fair butchers' stock av 665 lbs at \$2 90.

Wietzel sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 15

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weigh Egerton sold Marx a mixed lot of 9 head of Egerton sold Marx a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 803 lbs at \$3 05. Jenny sold Stucker a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 632 lbs at \$2 75. Devine sold Hulbert 27 stockers av 722 lbs at \$2 75. Wietzel sold Kammon a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 894 lbs at \$3.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 2,022 head The sheep market opened up with a good de

mand, and the receipts were closed out at an advance of 10 cents per hundred over the rates of last week. Webb sold Morey 40 av 74 lbs at \$3 25. sold Morey 115, part lambs av 72 lbs

t \$3 62½. Hall sold Andrews 48 av 69 lbs at \$2 40. Kalaher sold Loosemore 101 av 70 lbs Pierson sold Loosemore 62 av 77 lbs

2 60. Sweet sold Loosemore 55 av 78 lbs at \$2 75. Shook sold Loosemore 52 av 76 lbs at \$2 75. Dunning sold Culver 103 av 70 lbs at \$2 25. Stottle sold Wreford & Beck 37 av 82 lbs at 83 10. Randall sold Wreford & Beck 183, part

mbs av 77 lbs at \$3 35. Beardslee sold Loosemore 40 av 77 lbs at 3 25. Seeley sold Andrews 68 av 60 lbs at \$2 60. Wietzel sold Morey 28 av 78 lbs at \$3 25. Spicer sold Ellis 25 av 75 lbs at \$2. Rich sold Andrews 52 av 68 lbs at \$2 75. Adams sold Loosemore 109 av 69 lbs at

Egerton sold Morey 47, part lambs, av 77 Rich sold Morey 36 lambs av 73 lbs at \$4.

HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 2,816. The

hog market at these yards was much in the same shape as at the Central. A few scratch sales made early were at about last week's prices, but the average shows a decline of 15 @20 cents per hundred. Merritt sold R S Webb 62 av 219 lbs at

Coleman sold McHugh 24 av 219 lbs at \$4 35. Proper sold Rauss 44 av 221 lbs at \$4 40. Webb sold R S Webb 73 av 204 lbs at \$4 20. Holmes sold Rauss 79 av 202 lbs at \$4 40 Holmes sold Rauss 79 av 202 lbs at \$4 40. Brown sold Rauss 39 av 210 lbs at \$4 35. Kalaher sold Rauss 66 av 211 lbs at \$4 30. Glover sold Payne 75 av 188 lbs at \$4 25. Bird sold Sullivan 12 av 186 lbs at \$4. Sweet told Sullivan 21 av 217 lbs at \$4 15. McMillan sold Rich 51 av 165 lbs at \$4 10. Pickering sold Harger 87 av 221 lbs at \$4 30. Lovewell sold Rauss 45 av 201 lbs at \$4 25. Robb sold Rnuss 54 av 177 lbs at \$4 30. Culver sold Sullivan 124 av 204 lbs at \$4 30. Adams sold Rauss 65 av 206 lbs at \$4 35. Culver sold Sullivan 124 av 204 lbs at \$4 34. Adams sold Rauss to av 206 168 at \$435. Cuiver sold Sullivan 26 av 150 lbs at \$4. Shook sold Sullivan 35 av 228 lbs at \$415. Beardslee sold Payne 102 av 193 lbs at \$425. Harger sold Keener 54 av 92 lbs at \$375. Walls sold Sullivan 103 av 211 lbs at \$415. Seeley sold Webb Bros 100 av 163 lbs at 425.

: 20. Estep sold Sullivan 31 åv 167 lbs at \$4. Morris sold R S Webb 34 av 179 lbs at \$4 Sheldon sold Payne 34 av 200 lbs at \$4 25 Wietzel sold Sullivan 217 av 188 lbs at \$4 Wietzel sold Sullivan 217 av 188 lbs at \$4. Carr sold Purdy 20 av 70 lbs at \$3 75. Pinkney sold Rauss 39 av 131 lbs at \$3 80. Shafer sold Sullivan 27 av 246 lbs at \$4 25. Nott sold Webb Bross 79 av 156 lbs at \$4 10. Smith sold Harger 63 av 197 lbs at \$4 20. Astley sold Rauss 41 av 196 lbs at \$4 10.

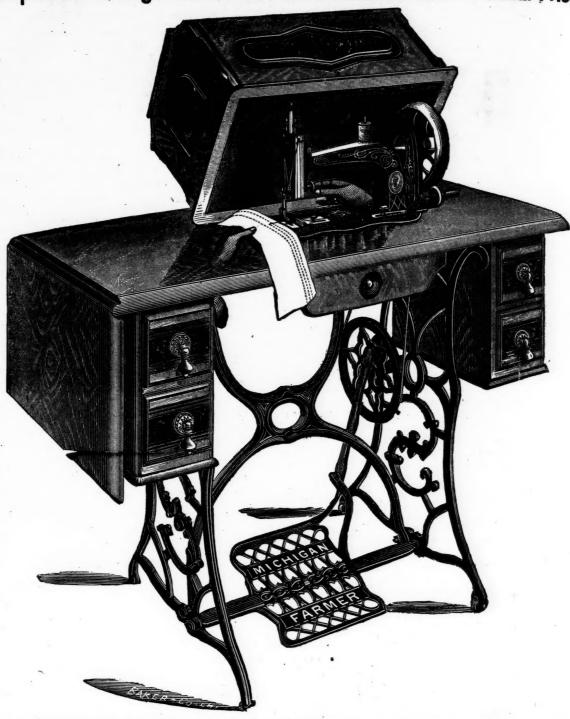
Buffalo.

CATTLE.—Receipts 10,778, against 10,829 the previous week. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 18,000 on sale.

Trading was fairly active at Saturday's

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up on Monday with 239 car loads on sa'e. There was a good local and interior demand but that for Boston and New York amounted to only 5 loads. Prices as compared with those of the Monday previous ranged 10@15 cents lower. The best steers on sale brought \$4 50@4 85; good shippers, \$4 20@4 50, and fair to good butchers' steers, \$3 50@4. The demand for butchers' stock was fair and mixed lots of common to good sold at \$2 75@ 3 50; stockers were dull at \$2 75@3 25. The receipts on Tuesday and Wednesday were only 6 loads. The market ruled dull and

closed weak at the following ing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs. hoice Beeves—Fine 4 50@4 85 4 25@4 50 4 00@4 25

mon steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. 2 75@3 50 Michigan stock cattle, common to choice.....
Michigan feeders, fair to choice.....
Fat bulls, fair to extra.....

SHEEP.-Receipts 36,400, against 38,400 the SHEEP.—Receipts 36,400, against 38,400 the previous week. The supply of sheep on Monday was made up of 75 car loads. The market opened up fairly active and sales were made at prices a shade higher than those of the Monday previous. The receipts on Tuesday and Wednesday were light and prices ruled steady. Common to fair sheep sold at \$3@3 50; fair to good \$3.50@4, and choice to extra, \$4@4.50, with sales of a few good to choice assorted feeders at \$4.25@4.85; good to

extra, \$4@4 50, with sales of a few good to choice assorted feeders at \$4 25@4 85; good to choice western lambs, \$4@5, with sales of common down to \$3 50.

Hogs.—Receipts 67,141, against 50,310 the previous week. The offerings of hogs were large on Monday there being 120 car loads on sale. There was a good demand but at prices 20@30 cents lower than those ruling the Monday provious. Only a few leads of hear receipts. 20@30 cents lower than those ruling the Monday previous. Only a few loads of hogs were received on Tuesday and Wednesday. There was a fair demand and the market closed steady with pigs selling at \$4@4.40; pigs and light mixed, \$4.50@4.60; light assorted Michigan hogs, \$4.65@4.75; good to choice selected Yorkers, \$4.80@4.85; good to choice selected medium weights, \$4.85@5; bulk of sales at about \$4.90; coarse mixed heavy ends, \$4@4.50; stags, \$3.50. 50; stags, \$3 50.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 44,981, against 51,530 last reek. Shipments 15,338. The offerings of cattle on Monday numbered 10,000, among them about 2,000 that had been carried over from Saturdy. The supply exceeded the demand, and the market was very unsatisfac tory, especially for poor to fair native cattle and range cattle, and as compared with Saturday's market, prices were 10@15 cents lower on these classes. There were no prime cattle offered, the best on sale only bringing \$5 per hundred. Mixed butchers' stock sold a \$1 30@3 for inferior to choice cows, and fair to good butchers' cows at \$3 40@4 05. The market for inferior cattle was again lower by 5@10 cents on Tuesday, but good cattle were firm at former quotations. The market ruled stronger on Wednesday, but ruled lower again on Thursday. On Friday and Saturday there was no change, closing fairly firm at the following

Common to good shipping, 1,050 to 1,250...
Poor and medium steers, 960 to 1,100 lbs... 3 85@4 50 8 40@4 00 Fair to choice cows. 8 10@3 70 Poor to choice bulls... Stockers, 550 to 860.... Feeders, 875 to 1,150,

prices, on good grades, but common were weak. Poor to prime light sold at \$3 80@4 60; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$3 70@4 85, with skips and culls at \$2 52@3 50. On Tuesday early sales were made at an advance of 5@10 cents, but later the advance was lost. The market was slow on Wednesday at a decline of 10@15 cents and another 10@15 cents was taken off on Thursday. With heavy was taken off on Thursday. With heavy receipts on Friday and only a fair demand

buyers took off another 10 cents. The market advanced 5@10 cents on Saturday, and closed with poor to prime light selling at \$3 50@4 50; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$3 60@4 60; skips and culls at \$2 50@3 50. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



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Detroit Bank References: A. Ives & Sons, Detroit National, McLellan & Anderson.
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he power fast or slow. The Feed Cutter is made with an adjustable steel throatlining, which gives four new cutting edges without extra cost. It has the capacity to cut one ton per hour. The Grinder attached to our Power will grind from 10 to 15 bushels now how riverse. er attached to our Power will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour with two horses. For references we direct you to John F. Hagerman, Romeo; Hon. A. B. Maynard, Romeo; Eugene Smith, St. Clair, Hon. H. H. Hatch, Bay City; Hon. Wm. L. Weber, East Saginaw; G. N. Terrill, Lapeer; S. L. Hoxie, South Edmeston, N. Y. We also make a power especially adapted to Grain Elevators and other stationery purposes, which will elevate five bushels per minute, fifty five feet high, with one horse and medium clevation. For this purpose we refer you to Miller & Ainsworth, Swartz Creek, H. F. Bush, Gaines Station; James Johnson, Cassopolis; John Gardner, Oxferd. Correspondonce solicited. For further particulars and illustrated circulars address as above. Mention this paper.



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Agricultural.

STATE FAIR OF 1886.

A Splendid Exhibition in All Departments Marred by Bad Weather.

The Society Comes out About Even; but It was a Tight Squeeze.

The Exhibition so Large that the Grounds were Badly Crowded.

Election of Officers for the Coming Year and the Financial Exhibit.

The annual fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society opened at Jackson last week under favorable anspices. The entries were in excess of those of last year in every department, but two, as appears by the fol-

6,404 4,818

The attendance was light on Monday and Tuesday, as is always the case, good on Wednesday, but on Thursday morning the people began to surge up to the grounds in such numbers as to threaten to overrun the grounds. By twelve o'clock some 15,000 were on the grounds, and the citizens of Jackson were beginning to show up, when a huge black cloud, which had suddenly made its appearance from the west, opened its sluice gates and actually poured down up. on the crowd. Every one sought shelter, and a crowd of hurrying men, women and children could be discerned between the gusts of the storm rushing in all directions. For an hour the rain continued, then slackened off but continued drizzling the balance of the day. The mud grew deeper and deeper, the streets in the vicinity of the hog and sheep pens being nearly impassable, and the track fairly covered with water. The watersoaked crowds were thoroughly disgusted as they started for home. The grounds were in such shape the next day that many were kept

loss. The receipts this year, as compared with those at Kalamazoo a year ago, were as \$15,039 15 \$16,892 8

away from the Fair, but a fair attendance,

largely brought out to witness the drill con-

test between a number of militia companies,

probably saved the Society from financial

This makes a difference in favor of this year of \$1,753.56, despite the rain,